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ABSTRACT

This guide was written to help teachers make students aware of the multilingual and multi-ethnic nature of New York City in order to experience and explore different languages and customs. New York is a center for variety in language and culture in the areas of diplomacy, international commerce, media and communications, foods and fashion, the performing and the fine arts. This guide is a lively, up-to-date look at the city aimed at developing in students an interest and excitement for second language learning and an understanding of the peoples of the city. The book shows how languages function in international relations, tourism, trade, the arts and sports and discusses foreign language education and careers. (CHK)

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NEW YORK: MULTI-SPEAK CITY!

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BUREAU OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
N.Y.C. BOARD OF EDUCATION

OPEN DOORS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF N.Y.C.

Hello!

Bonjour

Buon giorno

Buenos días

God morgon

Guten Tag

Kalimera

Konnichiwa

Shalom

Zdrastvuytye

French, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, German, Greek, Japanese, Hebrew, Russian.

NEW YORK: MULTI-SPEAK CITY!

* CONTENTS *

I. MULTI-SPEAK CITY; MULTI-SPEAK ME. 1
New York is a city of many cultures, many languages. People are needed who understand these languages and customs, for business, education, friendship.

II. NEW YORK: U.N.-INTERNATIONAL CITY 21
Repersentatives of foreign countries live and work in New York City. We share international tasks with them tackling problems of environment, resources, peace.

III. THE WHOLE WORLD IS TRAVELING. 29
Many travelers pour in to New York City...5 million a year. Millions of Americans travel abroad each year. Space is no longer a barrier, and language can bring us still closer.

IV. THE WHOLE WORLD IS TRADING. 43
New York City is a world trade city with a very busy port. Many jobs in international trade require foreign languages.

V. HOW DO NEW YORKERS COMMUNICATE? 53
People communicate in written and spoken word in many languages in New York City.

VI. LANGUAGE AND THE ARTS. 61
New York is an international center for arts, music, theatre, fashion, food, design.

VII. LANGUAGES AND SPORTS. 75
Sports are international too. Athletes and their aides travel to arenas all over the world.

VIII. IS THERE A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CAREER IN YOUR FUTURE?. . . 83
Many careers require good command of foreign languages. Many careers are helped by some knowledge of a foreign language.

IX. WELCOME TO LANGUAGE SCHOOL. 95
People of all ages study languages to advance their careers and for personal enrichment.

X. NEWS FROM N.Y.C. SCHOOLS. 101
Many exciting imaginative projects are going on in language studies...keeping up with what's happening.

XI. RESOURCES 125
People to talk to, places to go.

NEW YORK: MULTI-SPEAK CITY!

Arnold Webb, Executive Director
Division of Educational Planning and Support

BUREAU OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
Leo Benardo, Director

OPEN DOORS
Frances Low, Director

Project Coordinator: Gladys Lipton
Ass't. to Director, Bureau of Foreign Languages

Materials Prepared By:

Cecelia Baer, John Dewey H.S.
Carolyn Baker, I.S. 183X
Jerry Blumengarten, J.H.S. 166K
Romayne Giambrone, Open Doors
Rose Lee Mordoh, I.S. 155X
David Norflus, John Dewey H.S.

Consultants:

Robert Cabat, New Utrecht H.S.
Heywood Wald, Prospect Heights H.S.
Pearl Warner, Hillcrest H.S.

This interdisciplinary unit was prepared by
The Bureau of Foreign Languages and Open Doors.

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OPEN DOORS 20 West 40 Street, N.Y.C. 10018 Tel. 391-1960 Mrs. Robert Low, Director
Sponsored by THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK CITY
with THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION

TELEPHONE 596-6094

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Bureau of Foreign Languages

131 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201

DAVID WEISS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

LEO BENARDO
DIRECTOR

GLADYS LIPTON
ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR

Dear Colleague:

Those of us who have lived and worked in New York City have long been aware of the virtually limitless opportunities which are available in the metropolitan area for developing and refining foreign language skills and for establishing meaningful contact with people of different ethnic backgrounds. Our city is the world in miniature, a "capital" for the worlds of diplomacy and international commerce, media and communications, foods and fashion, the performing and the fine arts. This is a city of enormous scope offering material and spiritual nourishment to all in tens of languages, and in hundreds of cultural settings.

In the appendices of our current foreign language curriculum bulletins and courses of study, reference has been made to some of New York's cultural and linguistic resources. Until now, however, we have been unable to provide our teachers with a comprehensive guide for helping students to become aware of the multi-lingual and multi-ethnic nature of the city and to experience and explore those languages and customs which are alive and thriving a short subway ride away or even just around the corner.

Thanks to the creative efforts of Open Doors and the support of the Public Relations Department of the New York Port Authority such a guide is now available in "New York: Multi-Speak City!" It is a lively, up-to-date look at this center of linguistic, cultural and ethnic diversity. It pretends neither to be exhaustive in its coverage nor profound in its presentation. Instead, through some amusing, strange-but-true tales, and some clever exploratory activities it hopes to develop in our students some interest and excitement for foreign language learning and a sympathetic understanding of the many different people who make up New York.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Benardo

Leo Benardo
Director

JUST TO GET STARTED...

Hi! Here's a little quiz to whet your appetite. How many will you get right? Circle your answers.

	See Page
1. "God morgon" means good morning in (a) Dutch (b) German (c) Swedish (d) Africaans	inside front cover
2. There are approximately __ residents of N.Y.C. who speak Spanish. (a) 500,000 (b) 1,200,000 (c) one million (d) 3/4 million	2
3. Onamastics is the study of (a) foreign languages (b) names (c) ethnic groups (d) speech	3
4. About___% of all New Yorkers speak another language as a mother tongue. (a) 10% (b) 25% (c) 50% (d) 75%	4
5. If you ordered lopshous at a Norwegian restaurant, the waiter would bring you (a) hash (b) whale steak (c) fruit soup (d) Scandinavian meatballs	7
6. The letter R in R.S.V.P. stands for what word in French? (a) Répétez (b) Répondez (c) Rendez-vous (d) Regardez	18
7. At a mid-eastern festival one might expect to find all of the following except: (a) moussaka (b) souvlaki (c) sukiyaki (d) chomous	24
8. A speaker of German telling about a "Magenschmerzen" would probably be talking to his (a) lawyer (b) fiancée (c) doctor (d) stock broker	27
9. Tourists spend the most money in which of the following countries? (a) U.S. (b) Spain (c) Italy (d) France	30
10. A full-time student under 26 can purchase a Eurail pass good for unlimited travel in Western Europe for about (a) $500 (b) $300 (c) $250 (d) $180	33
11. The Israeli radio announcer gave the temperature as 30°. In our system of measurements that would be equivalent to (a) 30° (b) 60° (c) 90° (d) 110°	34
12. A traveler in Portugal would make purchases in (a) florints (b) pesetas (c) lirot (d) escudos	35
13. "Bistec" is the word for steak in which language? (a) Spanish (b) Italian (c) French (d) Greek	39
14. A shawl imported from Spain would be called a (a) laharra (b) macrame (c) mantilla (d) Lippinzaner	50

See Page

15. Most of the machinery exported by the U.S. goes to
(a) Western Europe (b) Canada (c) Far East (d) South America — 46

16. An Italian language newspaper published in New York is
(a) Le Figaró (b) El Diario (c) La Prensa (d) Il Progresso — 58

17. INTAR is a New York-based group that produces
(a) foreign language movies (c) Russian-style caviar
(b) Spanish plays (d) mod clothing — 66

18. SAMPAGUITA is the name of
(a) a Philippine restaurant in N.Y. (c) a kind of Sangera
(b) an Italian hors d'oeuvre (d) a Neopolitan dish — 72

19. Rice with green pigeon peas is a popular dish in
(a) Greece (b) Puerto Rico (c) Haiti (d) Norway — 73

20. In the following countries: Senegal, Luxembourg, Ivory Coast, Mali, Cameroon which language is widely spoken?
(a) Spanish (b) English (c) French (d) Portuguese — 116

21. "Non stringere il Charmin" are the words of an Italian
(a) opera (b) popular song (c) TV commercial (d) car ad — 105

22. The Latin phrase "Carpe diem" means:
(a) love conquers all (c) a sound mind
(b) enjoy the present (d) one out of many — 122

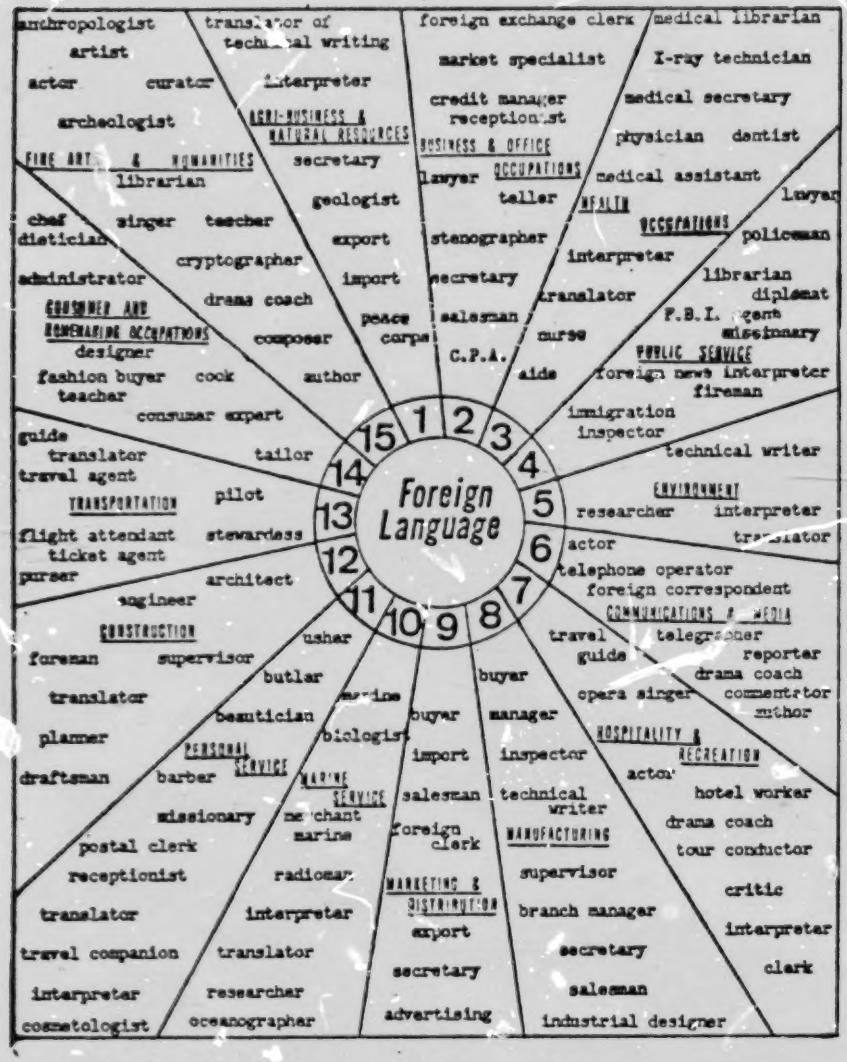
23. Perola Negra (Portuguese), El peligro (Spanish), La Tulipe Noire (French), Il Re (Italian) are all nicknames for the highest paid athlete in the world who is
(a) Namath (b) Pele (c) Bruce Lee (d) Billy Jean King — 79

24. Banco Popular deals primarily with
(a) motors (c) clerical skills
(b) interpreting services (d) monetary transactions — 94

25. "Adjø" is the Swedish word for
(a) Hello (b) Thank You (c) Good-bye (d) How are you — inside back cover

HOW DO YOU SCORE?

23-25	Wunderbar!	17-19	Así, así
20-22	Molto bene	16 or less	Quel horreur!



"REPORTS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE"
NORTHEAST CONFERENCE
TEACHING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES, 1973

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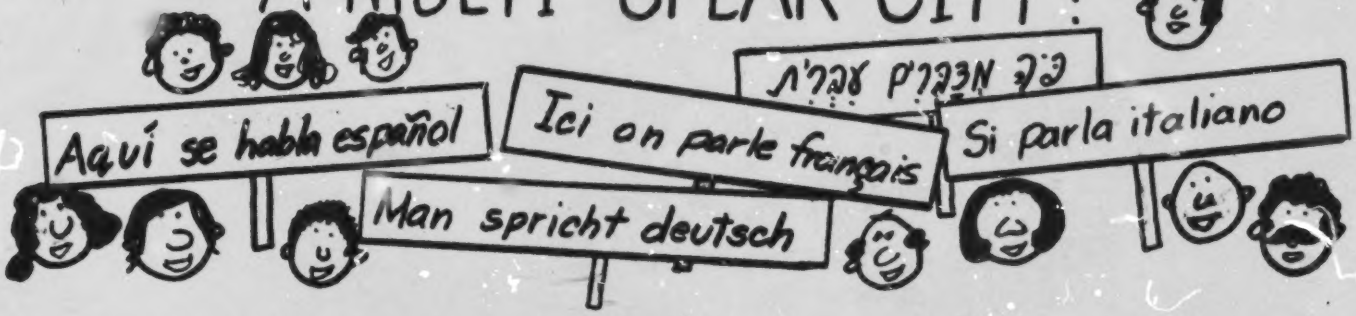
Chapter I

MULTI-SPEAK CITY; MULTI-SPEAK ME.

1. Why is New York a multi-speak city?
2. Is New York enriched by foreign cultures? If so, how?
3. What are the similarities between immigration today and in the past? What are the differences?
4. How do we see and hear foreign languages around us in New York City?
5. Who needs to speak foreign languages in New York City neighborhoods?
6. What can we learn from people who come from other cultures?
7. How does living in a multi-speak city affect me?
8. What am I missing when I don't know foreign words?
9. Do we know where our relatives, neighbors and friends come from? What were their early experiences?
10. Are there students in our school from other lands?
11. How have new New Yorkers had difficulties in adjusting to their new life?
12. What careers involve the use of foreign languages in New York City neighborhoods, in private and public sectors?

NEW YORK
A MULTI-SPEAK CITY!



You've probably seen signs like these in many store windows, letting people know that the storekeepers are able to help their customers in Spanish, French, Italian or German.

To be sure, multilingual stores are great for the many foreign tourists who visit New York City each year. But, did you ever stop to think about the storekeeper? He's not a tourist, but a New York City resident just like you. And, that foreign language sign is usually not just for tourists either. Many people living in New York still don't know English too well, and they appreciate stores that can help them in their native tongue.

English may be the official language of New York, but, many, many New Yorkers have a mother tongue other than English, either because they were born in another country, or because their parents were recent immigrants from a foreign land and spoke their native tongue at home. In fact, out of 8 million New Yorkers, almost half indicated a foreign language as their mother tongue in the 1970 Census. Here are some interesting statistics:

MOTHER TONGUE	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NEW YORK CITY RESIDENTS WHO SPEAK
Chinese	56,000
French	92,000
German	260,000
Greek	64,000
Hungarian	72,000
Italian	680,000
Japanese	11,000
Polish	105,000
Russian	46,000
Spanish	1,200,000
Yiddish	540,000

Don't stop speaking your new language when the bell rings at the end of language class. There are millions of New Yorkers who would love to talk to you in the language you are learning.

So go out into the streets of New York, and say "Buenos dias," "Buon giorno," "Bonjour," "Guten Tag," and "Shalom." You'll be practicing your language, and making new friends at the same time!

FOREIGN LANGUAGE STREET NAMES IN NEW YORK CITY

Onomastics is the study of names. New York City has many streets named for foreign named persons or places.

ASCENZI SQ.
BALFOUR PL.
LA FRANCE CT.
VAN SICLEN AVE.
PULASKI ST.
BELMONT AVE.
LASALLE AVE.
RIIS AVE.
DUFFY SQ.
ARGYLE RD.
NAPLES TER.
BERGEN ST.
CABRINI BLVD.
SENECA AVE.
SCHURZ AVE.
GRAVESEND NECK RD.
RHINELANDER AVE.
STEINWAY PL.
COLUMBUS AVE.
DEBROSSES ST.
STEUBEN AVE.
AQUEDUCT AVE.
PAERDEGAT AVE.
SIEGFRIED PL.
BEAUMONT ST.
SEMINOLE ST.
SANTIAGO ST.
HERZL ST.
DURYEA AVE.
LAFAYETTE AVE.
STRAUSS ST.
ERICSSON PL.
JUMEL ST.
DELANCEY ST.
McINTOSH ST.
ASSER LEVY PL.
AMSTERDAM AVE
DE COSTA AVE.
CANARSIE RD.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
DEMOPOLIS AVE.
ZION ST.
EBONY ST.
VERMONT ST.
HILLEL PL.
ADELPHI AVE.
O'CONNOR AVE
BELFAST AVE.
IROQUOIS ST.
REMSEN AVE.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
POMPEII AVE.
HORATIO PKWY.
CABOT PL.
MADIGAN PL.
STOCKHOLM ST.
HIAWATHA AVE.
CORTELYOU AVE.
ROCKAWAY AVE.
McDONALD AVE.
DE SOTO PL.
DIAZ ST.
BEETHOVEN ST.
BARBADOES DR.
ACADIA WALK

AFRICAN
DANISH
ENGLISH
FRENCH
GERMAN
GREEK
HEBREW
HUNGARIAN
INDIAN
IRISH
ITALIAN
LATIN
NORWEGIAN
POLISH
PORTUGUESE
SCOTTISH
SWEDISH
SPANISH

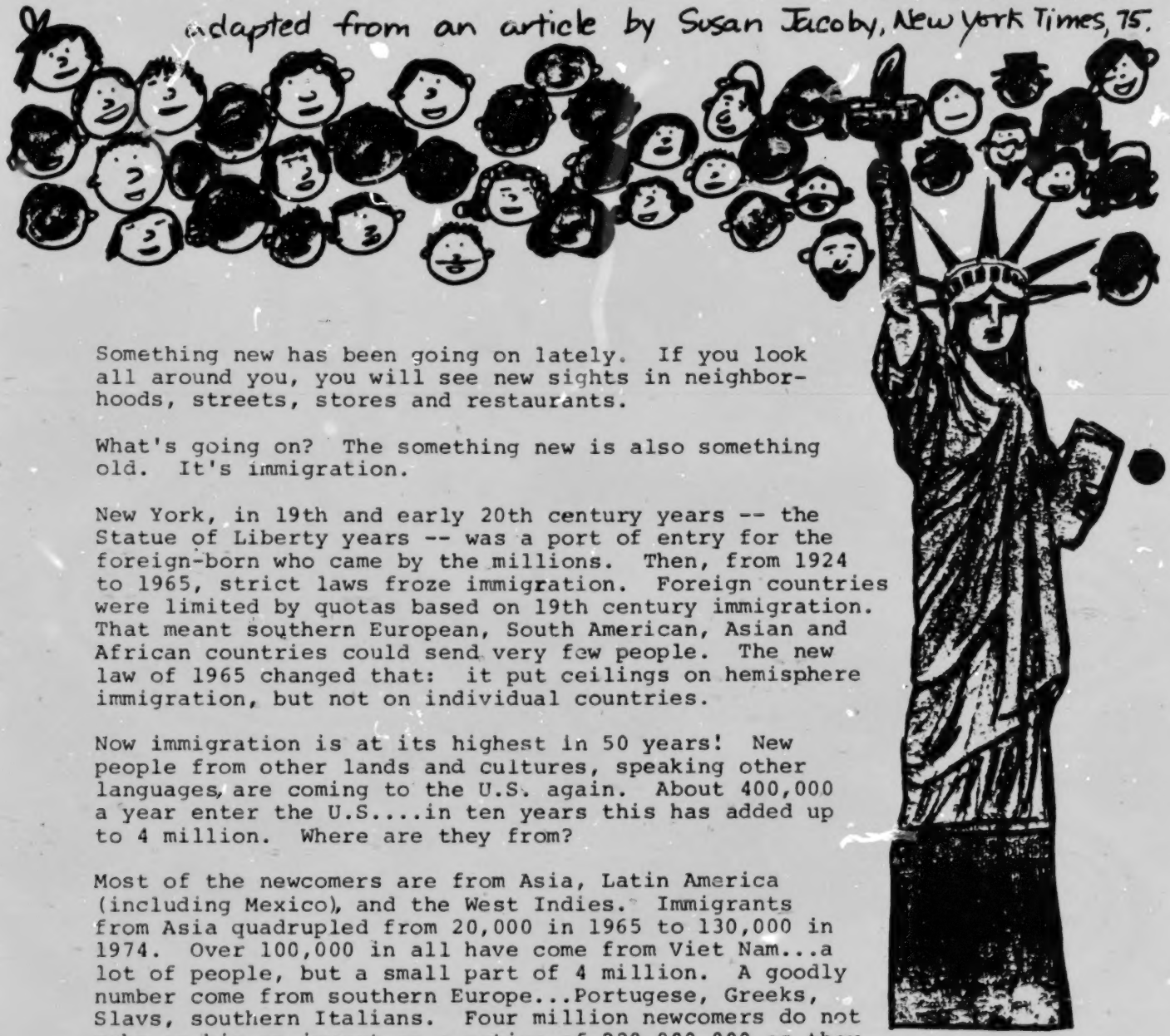
12

1. What do the names mean?
2. Make a chart separating these names according to nationalities.
3. Add names of streets in your neighborhood to this list.
4. Make up some foreign language street names for your school corridors.

Where Are They All Coming From?

IMMIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

adapted from an article by Susan Jacoby, New York Times, 75.



Something new has been going on lately. If you look all around you, you will see new sights in neighborhoods, streets, stores and restaurants.

What's going on? The something new is also something old. It's immigration.

New York, in 19th and early 20th century years -- the Statue of Liberty years -- was a port of entry for the foreign-born who came by the millions. Then, from 1924 to 1965, strict laws froze immigration. Foreign countries were limited by quotas based on 19th century immigration. That meant southern European, South American, Asian and African countries could send very few people. The new law of 1965 changed that: it put ceilings on hemisphere immigration, but not on individual countries.

Now immigration is at its highest in 50 years! New people from other lands and cultures, speaking other languages, are coming to the U.S. again. About 400,000 a year enter the U.S....in ten years this has added up to 4 million. Where are they from?

Most of the newcomers are from Asia, Latin America (including Mexico), and the West Indies. Immigrants from Asia quadrupled from 20,000 in 1965 to 130,000 in 1974. Over 100,000 in all have come from Viet Nam...a lot of people, but a small part of 4 million. A goodly number come from southern Europe...Portugese, Greeks, Slavs, southern Italians. Four million newcomers do not make as big an impact on a nation of 220,000,000 as they did on a nation of 75,000,000 in 1900. But, New York City is still a major port of entry and feels the change strongly. In fact, <u>half of all New Yorkers speak another language as a mother tongue</u>.

NEW YORK IS...

an ORCHESTRA of many cultures.
each instrument rich and varied
LIKE ITS PEOPLE
creating the music of the city.

MOST BLOCKS AND NEIGHBORHOODS
OF NEW YORK CITY ARE
MULTI-CULTURAL.

IF YOU WANT TO SEE SECTIONS
WHERE SPECIAL GROUPS
COME TOGETHER,

TURN THE PAGES.....

SO YOU ALWAYS WANTED TO BE ITALIAN!

excerpts from the N.Y. Times Magazine, June 22, 1975; N.Y. Times Mar. 25, 1975; Sunday News, Mar. 2, 1975; N.Y. Times, July, 1975.

To get the flavor of an Italian community, take a ride down to Lower Manhattan and you will find "Little Italy." At the turn of the century, many immigrants came from Italy and formed this community. Unfortunately, for 50 years Little Italy has been suffering from neglect, but a new organization, "The Little Italy Restoration Association," has been formed to pull Little Italy up by its boot-straps. The first step is to improve the area's housing, but at the same time preserve the characteristic six-story dwellings with their cafes and shops on the ground floor. This provides for an active street life where the people all see each other and know each other.

Other plans include the renovation of Di Salvio Park, a pedestrian mall on Mulberry Street, and making the old police headquarters at Centre Street an Italian-American cultural center. Che bella!

OR MAYBE IT'S GREEK YOU'VE LONGED TO BE!

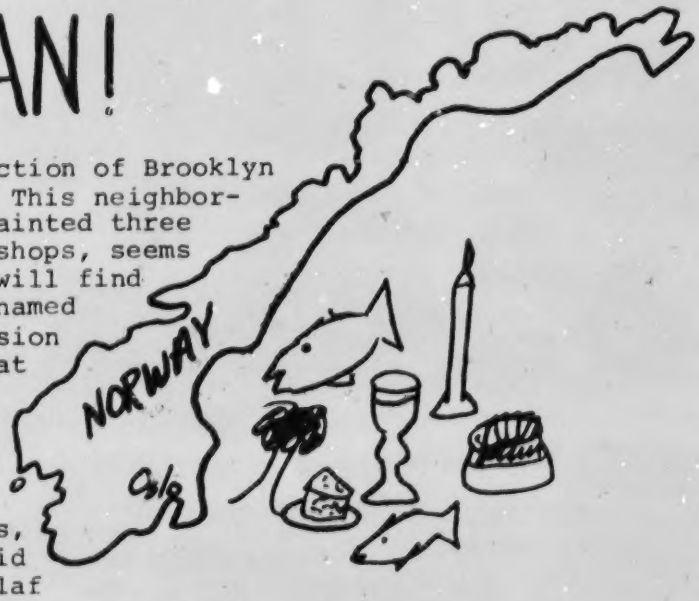
Now ride over to Astoria and you will find that more than 10,000 Greek families have settled there. To get the flavor of "Greek living," wander into the "Sani" at 29-21 23rd Avenue, a family night club. There you will see belly dancers wiggling to the sounds of the bouzoukas and electric organs. You may see a man rise from the audience and scatter dollar bills on the dancer.

Then go to the Aldos Democratic Club at 28-11 23rd Avenue and you will see Greek men playing "Kumkom" and "Aces Wild," card games of which they are particularly fond, as they sip their thick, syrupy coffee. A player may flap his arms and shout, "Poulaki!" if he is excited. Poulaki means bird.

C'MON, CONFESS - IT'S REALLY SPANISH THAT TURNS YOU ON!

New York has a large Hispanic community, estimated at over 1 1/2 million people. Although the majority of this community is Puerto Rican, there are also Dominicans, Cubans, Colombians, Argentinians and Peruvians. Hispanos have settled in all five boroughs of New York City, mostly in Manhattan and the Bronx. In areas like the Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona section of Queens there is a distinct Dominican section, an Ecuadorian and Colombian section too. Roosevelt Avenue, the life-line of the neighborhood, must look dingy and inhospitable to people whose childhood days were spent in the tropical sun. Now their main shopping area is a dark, noisy canyon beneath the thunder of the El. Still, the avenue now throbs with the cheerful signs of Hispanic culture. The fast beat of a merengue or a cumbia can be heard from a record store. Newsstands are stocked with newspapers from Latin American countries. Shop-windows are jammed with statues of saints and religious paintings. In the bodegas you can buy yucca, Goya rice and beans, Bustelo coffee and canned guavas.

OR NORWEGIAN!



Now we must go to the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn where many Norwegians have migrated. This neighborhood with its clean streets, neatly painted three and four-story apartments, and small shops, seems more like Europe than New York. You will find a pleasant, four-block strip of park named Leif Ericson. Visit the Seamen's Mission maintained for the Norwegian ships that dock more than 900 times a year. At Thordis Johnson's Atlantic Restaurant you can taste lopskous (hash) or stekte mddagspolser (fried sausage). And every May 17th there is a big parade, featuring traditional costumes, to mark Norway's Constitution Day. Did you follow the excitement when King Olaf of Norway visited in October, 1975?

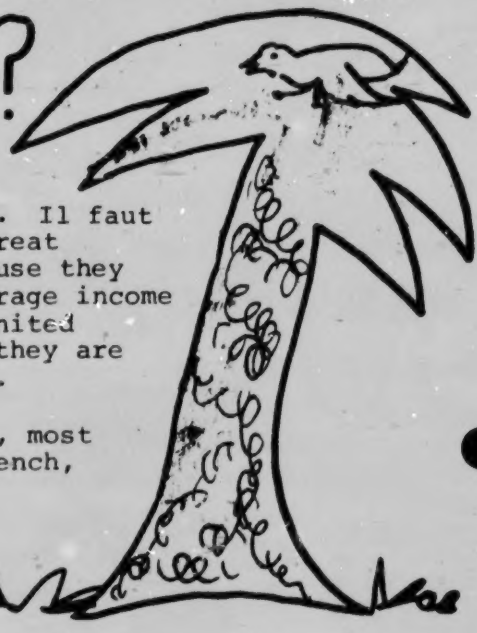
HOW ABOUT JAPANESE?

Many Japanese companies have business interests in the U.S. -- a Sony factory opened recently in California. Many Japanese come to work and learn in both Japanese and American industries.

In New York City, the Japanese tend to live near one another, but feel no need for one community. "Japantown" in New York is sections of Riverdale, central Queens, Manhattan's East Side and New Rochelle.

New Yorkers are familiar with the 100-odd sushi and tempura restaurants here. But, Japanese New Yorkers also boast their own beauty parlors, barber shops, book stores, grocery markets as well as a Buddhist Temple, a golf club, Japanese radio-TV programs, a Japanese airline and more than 20 "hostess clubs" where the patrons speak only Japanese and sing songs of cherry blossoms and Mount Fuji. The Japanese also read a lot! Eighty Japanese newspapers and magazines serve this small group of New Yorkers.

OR WOULD YOU RATHER BE HAITIAN?



The Haitians have a Creole proverb: "Fer couper fer. Il faut du fer pour couper le fer" -- "Great needs demand great remedies." Many Haitians came to this country because they could not earn a living in Haiti. In Haiti the average income is $130 a year. But, many of those coming to the United States are not always the poorest. In some cases, they are professionals whose ambitions were blocked in Haiti.

Although many Haitians speak, read and write French, most Haitians frequently use Creole, a combination of French, English, Spanish, Indian and African dialect.

DON'T FORGET MIDDLE EASTERNERS!

"They gave me "barazek" -bread- to eat," says Arab merchant Ghiath Moustapha who has a food store on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn. "So the U.S. comes first with me.' This is how many people feel in the Arab quarter, an area of about fifteen square blocks stretching from Borough Hall to Cobble Hill. This is the "neighborhood," shopping and meeting center for 50,000 people of Arab birth and parentage who live in the New York areas from Queens to New Jersey.

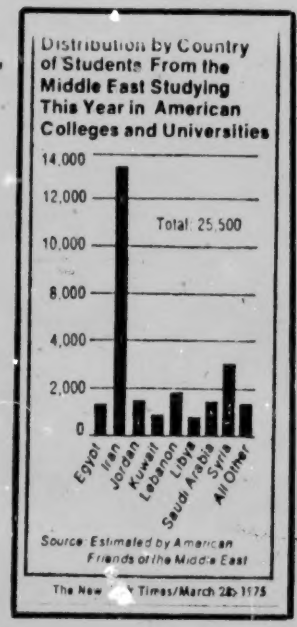
The Middle Easterners have helped to bring prosperity to the area...and mix well with "the brownstoners" who are renovating Cobble Hill. Tourists (like you and me) and other Middle Easterners alike come to eat shish kebab and baklava and buy samovars.

Some Middle Easterners are very poor. Others are well-to-do; a large group lives four miles from Atlantic Avenue in Bay Ridge.

Some are very rich...especially those from the oil-producing countries, called the "Petro-Dollar Darlings." When the Shah of Iran visited the States, there were parties at the White House in Washington, a Persian gala at the Waldorf-Astoria and a Madison Square Garden Persian Festival that attracted the wealthiest Americans wearing white ties and tails.

Some Middle Easterners have lived here for 50 years. Many more have come just recently. Among them are Syrians, Lebanese, Palestinians and Yemenites...and their numbers are climbing every year.

Another group of young Arabs and Iranians are students, who flock to the States in large numbers each year (see chart).



ARE YOU AFRO-AMERICAN?

The cultural heritage of many New Yorkers is Afro-American. Just as there is no one European language, so there is no one African language. Africa has had a varied history and many different languages are spoken in different countries on the continent.

When you consider New Yorkers of African heritage...

you might want to study languages of Africa...

you might want to study cultures of Africa.

You would discover that Africa has its own special role in world history...a role that is

multi-national!
multi-racial!
multi-cultural!
multi-lingual!

GET INTO THE ACT:

1. Place some of the languages on this page on a map of Africa in the countries where they are spoken. Do some research on how this came to be.

2. Discuss some ways that Afro-Americans have enriched New York City.

ARABIC
SWAHILI
BANTU
ASHANTI
FRENCH
ENGLISH
PORTUGESE
SPANISH
AFRIKAANS
TWI
KWA
AKAN

A Chinese Wedding: Reconciling Two Cultures

adapted from an article by Virginia Lee Warren, N.Y. Times, Aug. 17, 1975

Kenny Tong, an engineering student at City College, and Sandy Woo, who works for the Social Security Administration, got married. Was their wedding Eastern or Western or both?

After the ceremony at the True Light Lutheran Church, the young couple went to the bridegroom's home where the men at one end of the living room and the women at the other end, waited for them. Midway in the room, dedicated to the family ancestors, was a table of food. According to custom, no one from the bride's family was there, but they were represented by a sort of chaperone. The bride changed from her white wedding gown to a ceong sam. Then the couple went down on their knees before the food table and bowed three times. After that, the bridegroom knelt before his grandmother who handed him a red envelope containing money. The bride took a few meats from the food table and offered them to the grandmother who presented the bride with an elaborate gold necklace. This ceremony was repeated with the bridegroom's father and then his mother. Then all the relatives crowded around to give the bridegroom red envelopes containing money. The bridegroom then gave his bride a choice morsel of chicken, using chopsticks, symbolizing the cherished way she could expect to be treated by him.

Everybody then left for the wedding banquet at the On Luck Rice Shoppe, at 34 Pell Street, where 15 different dishes were served.

Kenny and Sandy are part of the rapidly growing Chinese-American community in New York City.

- - - - and - - - -

Country Wedding in France: A Ritual That Never Changes

adapted from an article by Flora Lewis, N.Y. Times, July 24, 1975

In contrast, picture a country church in France decorated with lovely, colored flowers. The bride wore the traditional white and the groom and his father wore morning coats and grey top hats. The bride's mother is American. Many of the guests were Americans.

The bride and groom met in law school. Marie Castan, the bride, works for an American firm in Paris, and the groom, Philippe de Puyvalle, works in the legal department of a large French bank. They both wanted a traditional country wedding.

After the wedding ceremony, everyone traveled 20 miles to the park of the Château de la Mogere for the reception. There was a long buffet table with plenty of wine and champagne. The first dance was a Viennese waltz, but the music changed to rock and roll when the younger set took over. The party lasted until midnight -- a good time had by all.

GET INTO THE ACT:

How many people involved in these two weddings were needed -- people who understood their own trade and the languages and customs of the wedding group?

Did you include the reporters and photographers who covered these inter-cultural weddings? Role-play interviews with family and guests!

Perhaps your family has special wedding customs that would be interesting to your classmates. Write a report about them and present it in class.

Do you know of any marriages between people of different language backgrounds? Role-play a talk about wedding plans between two mothers or two fathers.

HOLIDAYS

"VIVE LA FRANCE!

adopted from an article by Lewis Grossberger New York Post, July 1975.

A yachtful of people sailed to the Statue of Liberty to drink champagne and celebrate Franco-American relations. It was in honor of France's Bastille Day and America's Bicentennial celebration.

Ms. Tauni de Lesseps, a countess who was on the trip, said that it was her grandfather, Ferdinand de Lesseps, who formally presented the statue to the U.S. in 1886 on behalf of France.

July 14, 1975 was "Bastille Day in New York." The consul general said "this was the first time we have had such a ceremony and all the French of New York, about 40,000, are very grateful."

Gemütlichkeit!

Steuben Day Parade

The accent was German on Fifth Avenue yesterday as a marching unit strutted north during the annual Steuben Day parade.

Floats, dancers and marching bands from as far away as Neubrinn, Germany, were among the approximately 14,000 participants honoring Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm Baron von Steuben, who trained raw recruits into fighting men during the American Revolution.

Sunday News Sept. 21, 1975

The sidewalks of Bavaria? Nope, the sidewalks of New York.

14.

News photo by John Pedin

The Spirit of '76 Marks First Ukranian Parade

Members of marching band will have to let a smile be their umbrella as they strut down Fifth Ave. in parade marking Ukranian salute to the bicentennial and 100th anniversary of the Ukranian settlement in America. Rain didn't dampen the spirits of the thousands of marchers.

Holiday Thinking!

GET INTO THE ACT:

- Which special holidays do you celebrate?
- Which parades have you attended?
- Whom else does New York honor?
- Which languages are spoken?
- What special foods are sold at these celebrations?

MAMA MIA!

On July 26th, the Buffalo, New York Police Department received a call from Rome, Italy reporting a possible burglary in the city.

It seems that a man began pounding on the door of the Buffalo Belting & Weaving Company at 4:00 in the morning. He shouted something to the guard, but the guard speaking only Italian did not understand what the man said. The man pushed the guard aside and went into the building. The guard, who had only been in America for a year, didn't know whom to call, so he called his uncle in Italy. The guard's uncle, who spoke English, listened to the story and then called the Buffalo police and reported a possible burglary.

When the police arrived, the man had already disappeared. Nothing had been taken. The police said the man probably just came in to use the bathroom!

And, in New York City a few years ago, police saw a man climbing into a first floor window. They pulled at his legs...he started yelling in a language they did not understand (it was Spanish) and a woman inside was screaming too.

The police took him to the station house. Finally, they found a policeman who spoke Spanish...and found out the man had forgotten his key, his wife had been asleep, and he was climbing into the window so as not to wake her. Both the man and the woman were trying to explain this ...and everybody got excited.

GET INTO THE ACT:

Tell a story about a time when something went wrong or got mixed-up because somebody did not know the language.

Interview a policeman in your neighborhood. Has he ever needed a foreign language? Which one? On which occasion?

WHERE WOULD YOU GO FOR... ?

WHAT'S YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD LIKE?

LIST ETHNIC SIGNS IN YOUR AREA

NAME OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

SUPERMARKET FOREIGN FOODS

YOUR CORNER STORE

FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS

WHERE DID WE COME FROM?

YOUR FAMILY

RELATION TO YOU	COUNTRY BORN IN	LANGUAGES SPOKEN

YOUR CLASS

NAME	COUNTRY	LANGUAGE

GETTING THE FACTS

Interview members of your family, classmates or people in your neighborhood. Find out how they came here - what language troubles they had encountered and what languages they speak and understand.

SO YOU DON'T SPEAK A FOREIGN LANGUAGE?

Nancy was so happy. Bob had finally proposed! Now, he was her fiancé. As she wrote out the wedding invitations, she made sure to include R.S.V.P. (répondez s'il vous plaît), so that she would know exactly how many guests to expect. "And now, for my trousseau," she exclaimed. She spent the whole day rushing from one boutique to the next. That evening, her friend Anne stopped by. "Oh what a lovely peignoir you bought, and what elegant lingerie. Everything is so terribly chic!"

The soccer team scored one goal after another, and soon they had won the game. The sports reporter pushed his way through the crowd of soccer aficionados, who were cheering en masse. "How do you explain the team's great victory?" he asked the team's coach. "There's no doubt about it," the coach replied. "Those guys have real camaraderie. It's their esprit de corps that makes them work so well toghether. They emerge victorious from almost every mêlée with the other team. And did you see our goalie? What sang-froid, even when the ball comes right at him. He never loses his savoir-faire."

Look carefully at the underlined words in the two paragraphs you have just read. Are they English words? Or are they in a foreign language? The answer to both questions is yes! All those words can be found in in a French dictionary, except for "aficionado" which you'll find in a Spanish dictionary. But all those words are in the English dictionary as well. Our language has adopted many foreign words. That means that just by speaking English, you already know many foreign language words! But what if you don't know some of those words? Well, when you study a foreign language, you'll be learning those words - and increasing your English vocabulary at the same time! In other words, English helps you learn a foreign language, and a foreign language improves your English.

YOU DON'T SAY!

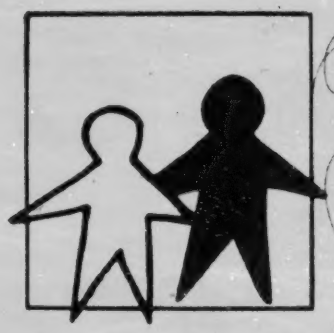
See how many more of these "foreign language-English" words you know.

The début was very elegant. All the lovely young débutantes wore beautiful chiffon gowns, very à la mode. And,of course, their coiffures were perfect - not a hair out of place. The next evening, some of the girls attended the première performance of a new ballet, while others went to see an opera. The prima donna came out and sang a lovely aria. "Brava," shouted the excited fans, while many others begged for an encore.

Don and Linda bought a beautiful hacienda in California. They were so excited as they examined their new home. Everything was of de luxe quality. There were parquet floors in the living room, the walls were covered with lovely tableaux. In the bedroom, there were beautiful chenille bedspreads. And there were many opportunities to enjoy the sunshine al fresco. Downstairs there was a spacious patio, and upstairs there was a large veranda. After an exhausting morning of decorating, Linda settled down in her chaise longue, protected by a parasol, and took a brief siesta. That evening, Don and Linda celebrated by visiting some of the cafés, bistros, and discothèques in the neighborhood.

As they watched the dramatic take-off of the Soviet space ship Soyuz and the American space ship Apollo, millions of TV viewers throughout the world wished the brave astronauts and cosmonauts a bon voyage. Two days later, the two space ships met for what was called by the press a "dramatic rendezvous in space." People the world over prayed that this international flight would open an era of détente and mutual cooperation between the world's two most powerful nations.

The pretty young actress was very unhappy. "Bob," she said to her agent, "I'd like to have a little tête à tête with you." "Sure," he replied, "this will be strictly entre nous." "I'm sick and tired of the roles you've been getting for me lately," she complained. "Why do I always have to play the part of a naïve young ingénue?" "It's the way you dress," he replied. "You look like a sweet little cherub." "I'll change," she promised. "When I come in tomorrow, I'll camouflage my appearance so much that you won't even recognize me." "In that case," he promised, "I'll give you carte blanche in selecting your next part."



IF THERE ARE SO MANY LANGUAGES... WHAT'S THE USE OF LEARNING JUST ONE?

FOR ONE THING...
Each language you learn gives you a new life, like another arm or leg!

AND ANOTHER...
Once you've opened the door to one second language, you have entered the World of Multi-speak!

YOU WILL KNOW SECRETS OF
* How to learn a language
* How a language is put together
* What its people are like -- new customs and new ideas

AND...
When you want to learn other languages, the doors will open so much more easily!

AND...
You might also learn a few words in more than one language. There are so many people to greet and things to do or see or hear, just with a few words!

Chapter II

NEW YORK: U.N.-INTERNATIONAL CITY.

1. How would you explain the term "international city?"
2. What institutions represent foreign governments and cultures in New York City?
3. Why is the United Nations located in New York?
4. How do foreign visitors affect our lives?
5. Does the United Nations create problems for New Yorkers? Does it help New York?
6. Should we keep the United Nations in New York? Why?
7. What issues and problems are of international concern?
8. What problems does the United Nations discuss?
9. Which nations are members of the United Nations?
10. How do United Nations delegates communicate?
11. If the United Nations left New York City, would we still be an international city?
12. What careers are involved in working with the United Nations or with international governmental and cultural agencies?

WHAT DOES THE U.N. DO?

Deals with world problems...

- world hunger
- pollution control
- women's rights
- arms control
- resettlement of refugees

Could you help to solve them? You'd need a foreign language or two...and what other career in each case?

UN Conferences...

Pick an international conference from the news, and prepare your country's recommendations, in your country's language. For example:

WORLD VEGETARIANS MEET:
TO TALK AND EAT

FRANCE INVITES 27 LANDS
TO MEET ON AID TO
POOR COUNTRIES

WORLD ACTION TO COMBAT
RACISM & DISCRIMINATION

CONFERENCE TO ESTABLISH
LAWS OF THE SEAS:

*regulating fishing rights
*sea-bottom treasures
*dumping and polluting

20 COFFEE-PRODUCING COUNTRIES
MEET WITH 60 IMPORTING
COUNTRIES

mir peace aman udo tafadhali

suth pace PAZ rahu FRED hewa béke sith

EVERYBODY'S TALKING TOGETHER AT CONFERENCES ALL OVER THE WORLD

What are they talking about? How do they communicate? In what languages? Fill in below: the name of the conference, the languages spoken, and what the speaker is saying.

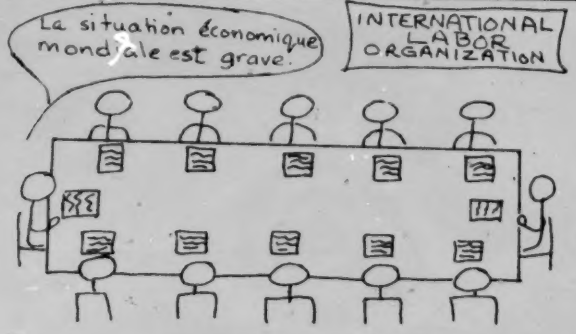
A.

Conference

Languages Spoken

What Did He Say?

B.



Conference

Languages Spoken

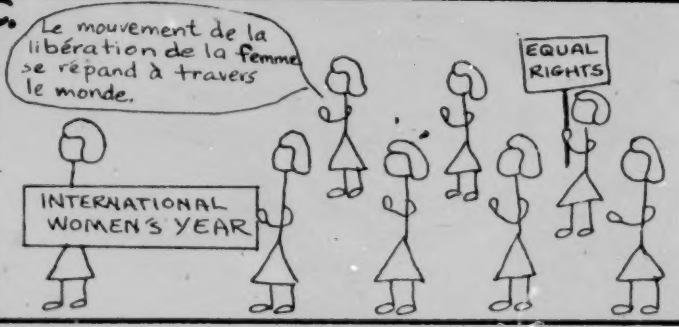
What Did He Say?

C.

Conference

Languages Spoken

What Did She Say?



D.

Conference

Languages Spoken

What Did He Say?

What would you like a conference about? What countries would come? What languages would you need?

WHAT'S COOKING AT THE U.N.?

TRY WRITING THE MENU!

A party is being planned for the United Nations Ambassadors from China, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico and Russia. Try writing the menu!

Look at the list of food and drinks below. Then finish this note to Mr. Turner, Chef of the Executive Dining Room, by filling in several foods from each of the countries the guests come from.

Bon appétit!

1. mousaka
2. fou-fou
3. pizza
4. sukiyaki
5. chow mein
6. sake
7. schchi
8. tequila
9. falafel
10. sauerkraut
11. fogas
12. champagne
13. borsch
14. tempura
15. strudel
16. ravioli
17. schnapps
18. choumous
19. souvlaki
20. arroz con pollo
21. spaghetti
22. enchiladas
23. camembert
24. vodka
25. pâté de foie gras

MEMO

Reference:
To :
From :
Date :
Place :
Time :

Party For Ambassadors
Mr. Turner - Chef

_____ (your name)

Wednesday, November 19th
Executive Dining Room
7:30 p.m.

In honor of the Chinese Ambassador, serve _____
In honor of the French Ambassador, serve _____
In honor of the German Ambassador, serve _____
In honor of the Greek Ambassador, serve _____
In honor of the Ghanaian Ambassador, serve _____
In honor of the Israeli Ambassador, serve _____
In honor of the Italian Ambassador, serve _____
In honor of the Japanese Ambassador, serve _____
In honor of the Mexican Ambassador, serve _____
In honor of the Russian Ambassador, serve _____

Thank you. _____
(your signature)

YOUR TEACHER ASSIGNS A FOREIGN STUDENT AS YOUR "BUDDY."

Fill in this page in your foreign language.

YOUR NEW FRIEND IN SCHOOL

HOW DO YOU SAY HELLO?

_____

WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

_____

WHERE DO YOU COME FROM?

_____

WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

_____

AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

PLACES TO SEE

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

PEOPLE TO MEET

NAME	RELATION	JOB

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

T.V. PROGRAMS TO WATCH

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

THE WORLDWIDE NETWORK OF REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL

the international symbol of access

REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL, 20 West 40th Street, NYC, helps the handicapped all over the world by sending information about wheelchairs, housing design, and job opportunities for the disabled.

The countries helped are on this map. What are the languages of these countries? Pick a country that needs help. Write a letter to Rehabilitation International in the language about which you want information sent.

"IS THERE A DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE?"

If you worked in a hospital, which patients could you help? What would happen if you became ill in a foreign country or if a New York doctor you needed didn't speak any English? Could you describe your illness in one of the languages listed below? Let's see how well you do.

	FRENCH	GERMAN	ITALIAN	SPANISH
"I have a headache."				
"I have a stomachache."				
"I have a cut."				
"I have a pain here."				
"I have a pain in my chest."				
"I have a pain in my hand."				
"I have 101° temperature."				

ENGLISH	FRENCH	GERMAN	ITALIAN	SPANISH
I have a headache.	J'ai mal à la tête. zhay ma-la la teht	Ich habe Kopfschmerzen. ic HAH-buh KOPF-shmer-tsuhn	Ho un dolor di testa. aw oon dohLOHR dee TEHS-tah	Tengo dolor de cabeza. TEHN-go dohLOHR deh kah-VEH-sah
I have a stomachache.	J'ai mal à l'estomac. zhay ma-la lehs-taw-MA	Ich habe Magenschmerzen. ic HAH-buh MAH-guhn-shmer-tsuhn	Ho mal di stomaco. aw mahl dee STAW-mah-koh	Tengo dolor de estómago TEHN-goh dohLOHR deh ehs-TOH-mah-goh
I have a cut.	J'ai une coupure. zhay ün koo-PÜR	Ich habe eine Schnittwunde. ic HAH-buh I-nuh SHNIT-vun-duh	Ho un taglio. aw oon TAH-lyoh	Tengo un corte TEHN-goh oon KOHR-teh
I have a pain here.	J'ai mal ici. zhay ma-lee-SEE	Mir tut es hier weh. meer toot es heer vay	Ho un dolore qui. aw oon doh-LOH-ray kwee	Tengo un dolor aquí TEHN-goh oon dohLOHR ah-KEE
I have a pain in my chest.	J'ai mal à la poitrine. zhay ma-la la pwah-TREEN	Ich habe Schmerzen in der Brust ic HAH-buh SHMER-tsuhn in dayr brust	Ho un dolore al petto. aw oon doh-LOH-ray ahl PEHT-toh	Siento un dolor en el pecho SYEHN-toh oon dohLOHR ehn ehl PEH-choh
I have a pain in my hand.	J'ai mal à la main. zhay ma-la la mehn	In der Hand. in dayr hant	alla mano. ahl-lah MAH-noh	en la mano ehn lah MAH-noh
in my hand.	à la main. a la mèh	in der Hand. in dayr hant	alla mano. ahl-lah MAH-noh	en la mano ehn lah MAH-noh

Temperature Conversion Table

FAHRENHEIT AND CENTIGRADE SCALES

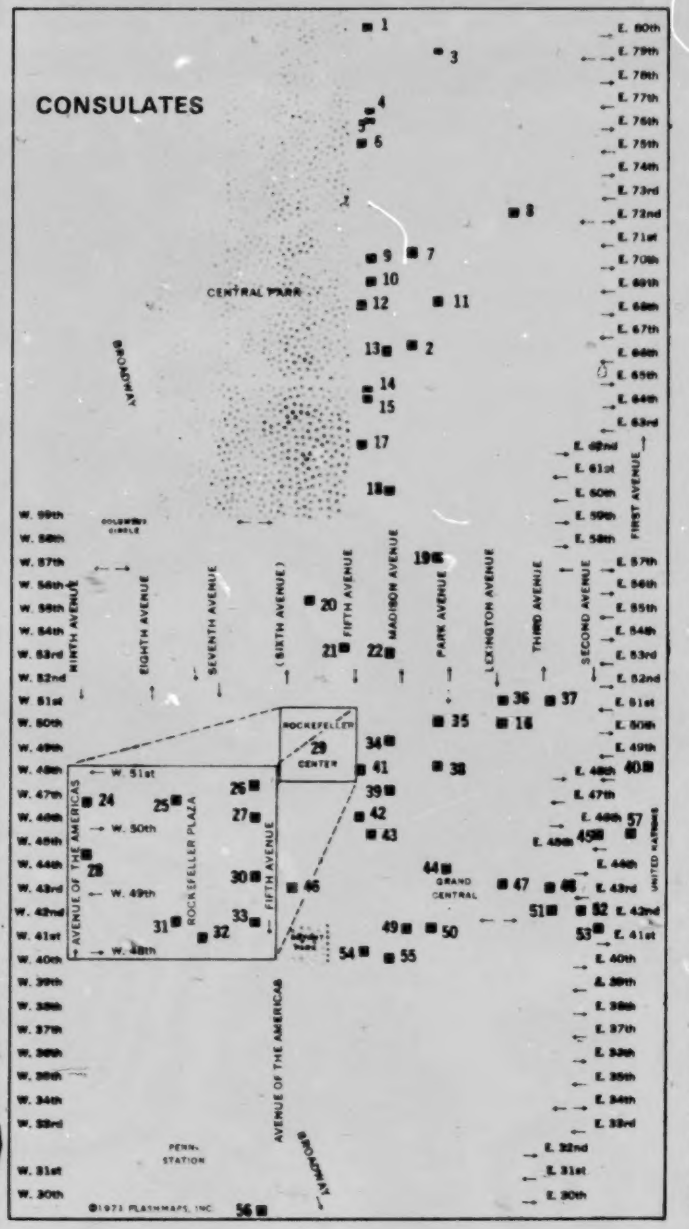
Fahrenheit	96°	97°	98°	98.6°	99°	100°	101°	102°	103°	104°	105°	106°
Centigrade	35.6°	36.1°	36.7°	37°	37.2°	37.8°	38.3°	38.9°	39.4°	40°	40.6°	41.1°

For Temperatures not Shown: To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade, subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9
To convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32 degrees.

CONSULATES IN NEW YORK CITY

CONSULATES – ALPHABETICAL

Name	Address	Map No.	Telephone
Afghanistan	122 W 30	56	736-8150
Argentina	12 W 56	20	246-6700
Australia	636 5 Av	26	245-4000
Austria	31 E 69	10	737-6400
Barbados	801 2 Av	52	889-3722
Belgium	50 Rock. Plz	25	586-5110
Bolivia	10 Rock. Plz	31	586-1607
Brazil	630 5 Av	27	757-3080
Burma	10 E 77	4	535-1310
Canada	680 5 Av	21	586-2400
Chile	809 UN Pl	57	682-9120
China	1250 6 Av	28	246-3403
Colombia	10 E 46	43	661-4680
Costa Rica	211 E 43	48	867-3922
Cyprus	165 E 72	8	744-8975

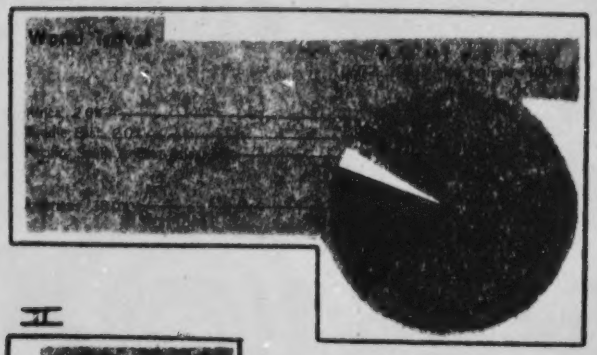


Denmark	280 Park	38	697-5101
Dominican Republic	1270 6 Av	24	265-0630
Ecuador	1270 6 Av	24	245-5380
El Salvador	211 E 43	48	867-0065
Estonia	9 Rock. Plz	32	247-1450
Ethiopia	866 UN Pl	40	421-1830
Finland	200 E 42	53	687-1766
France	934 5 Av	6	535-0100
Germany	460 Park Av	19	688-3523
Ghana	565 5 Av	42	986-0500
Great Britain	845 3 Av	37	752-8400
Greece	69 E 79	3	988-5500
Guatemala	1270 6 Av	24	246-5877
Guinea	295 Mad.	7	532-5513
Haiti	60 E 42	50	697-9767
Honduras	290 Mad. Av	55	889-3858
Iceland	420 Lex. Av	47	683-8338
India	3 E 64	15	879-7800
Indonesia	5 E 68	12	879-0600
Iran	630 5 Av	27	541-7270
Ireland	33 E 50	35	355-4000
Israel	11 E 70	9	879-7600
Italy	690 Park Av	11	737-9100
Jamaica	200 Park Av	44	98[illegible]-4010
Japan	235 E 42	51	986-[illegible]
Jordan	866 UN Plz	40	759-1950
Korea	9 E 80	1	879-8899
Kuwait	235 E 42	51	687-8284
Lebanon	9 E 76	5	744-7905
Liberia	1120 6 Av	46	687-1025
Lithuania	41 W 82	off map	877-4552
Luxembourg	200 E 42	53	687-3166
Mexico	8 E 41	54	689-0456
Monaco	610 5 Av	30	757-2684
Morocco	597 5 Av	44	758-2625
Nepal	300 E 46	45	986-1989
Netherlands	10 Rock. Pl	31	246-1429
New Zealand	630 5 Av	27	586-0060
Nicaragua	1270 6 Av	24	247-1020
Nigeria	575 Lex. Av	36	752-1670
Norway	17 Battery Pl	off map	944-6920
Pakistan	12 E 65	14	879-5800
Panama	1270 6 Av	24	246-3773
Paraguay	32 Broadway	off map	422-0038
Peru	10 Rock. Plz	31	265-2480
Philippines	15 E 66	13	879-0800
Portugal	630 5 Av	27	246-4580
San Marino	400 Mad. Av	39	753-1300
Saudi Arabia	866 UN Plz	40	752-2740
Sierra Leone	30 E 42	49	986-8716
South Africa	655 Mad. Av	18	838-1700
Spain	515 Mad. Av	22	365-4080
Sudan	757 3 Av	41	421-2680
Sweden	63 E 64	16	737-7300
Switzerland	444 Mad. Av	34	758-2560
Tunisia	40 E 71	44	988-7200
Turkey	50 Rock. Plz	25	247-5309
United Arab Republic	36 E 67	2	879-[illegible]300
Uruguay	17 Battery Pl	off map	944-0038
Venezuela	600 5 Av	33	757-7750
Yugoslavia	816 5 Av	17	838-2300

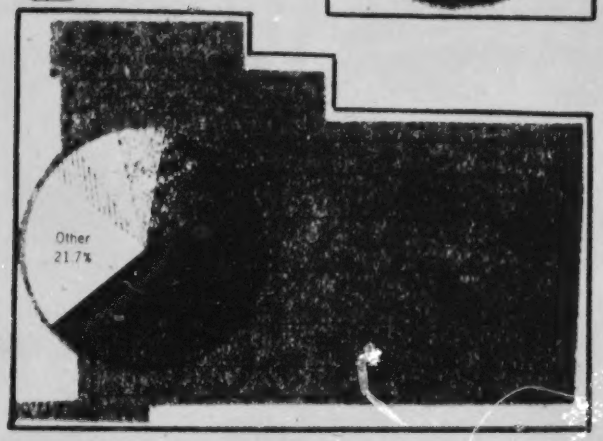
THE WHOLE WORLD IS TRAVELING!

What do you learn from these charts?

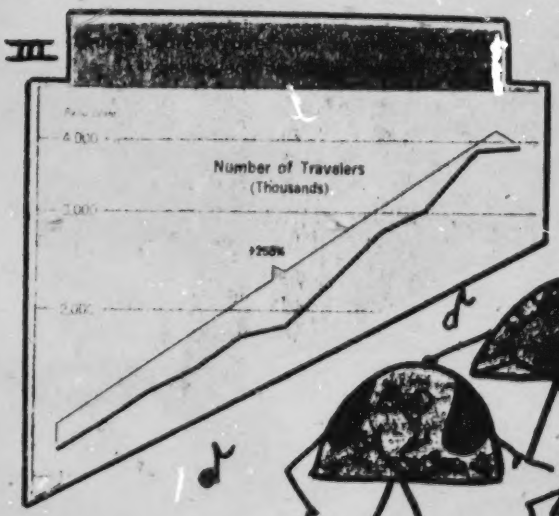
I



II



III



I

How many people travel in the world?

Where do most of them go?

What percent come to the U.S.?

II

How much money do they spend?

Where do they spend it?

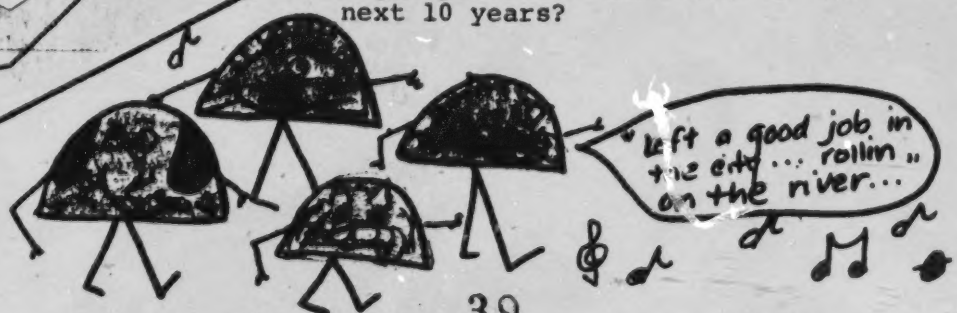
Should we care if they visit here... and spend more money? Why?

How might this make a difference to you and your career?

III

How has travel changed for U.S. citizens in the last 10 years?

Might you be on this list in the next 10 years?



Chapter III

THE WHOLE WORLD IS TRAVELING.

1. Who travels and why?
2. Which businesses (and arts and recreation) are involved in international travel?
3. Is foreign travel encouraged by businessmen?
4. Are there benefits to foreign travel? Disadvantages?
5. Should nations encourage foreign travel?
6. What careers involve service to people who travel?
7. Does foreign travel contribute to the economy of the host nation?
8. Are there problems in traveling to foreign nations?
9. Prior to traveling, what does one need to know about the host city or country?
10. Are foreign languages important to the travel industry?
11. Do we give enough help to travelers? Could we do more?

WHO ARE THE TRAVELERS?

Coke, That Old Symbol of 'Imperialism,' And Pepsi, Too, Now on Sale in Poland

By JAMES FERON
Special to The New York Times

WARSAW, Aug. [illegible] — Three men sit in the Frykas bar in Warsaw, their stomachs bulging and their faces drawn. Empty Coca-Cola bottles litter the table.

"Do you feel anything?" one asks. "No, nothing," another replies. "But there must be something in it," the third says. "Otherwise the Americans wouldn't drink it."

"Let's try it with vodka," the first suggests, finally. The others wail, "But that's a terrible waste."

Once the ultimate symbol of American capitalist im- Coca-Cola has come not only

Zimna . . . . . , wyborna, nieporównanie orzeźwiająca. Żądajcie Coca-Coli tam, gdzie widzicie ten znak !

Coca-Cola

Butelkowane pod nadzorem The Coca-Cola Company przez Warszawskie Zakłady Piwowarskie.

"Cold . . . , wonderful, incomparably refreshing. Demand Coca-Cola where you see this sign!" urges an advertisement in Polish for the soft drink.

Cola bottling plant opened in Cracow.

Coca-Cola is being sold here for five zlotys—about 22 cents, twice the cost of a bottle of beer. The problem is not the cost, however, but the gap between the companies' suggestions that their drinks be served cold and the nation's inabilidrigerate them.

break down our Polish tradition of serving drinks at soup temperature on warm days," a writer said. "It survived the cold war not because it's a diabolical drink but because it's good. It's not a symbol of decadence, but it does require proper service. It may be in danger in Poland."

Contracting Firms Get More Work Overseas

Global Clout

By RICHARD F. JANSSEN
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

GENEVA—When the United Nations held hearings here late last year on the problems posed by multinational companies, officials assumed that one of the star witnesses would be trade unionist Charles Levinson.

A Jersey School Band Will March in Venezuela

By JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN
Special to The New York Times

RIDGEFIELD, N. J., Sept. 10—The high school football team will have to play its first game without the inspiration of the marching band, the baton twirlers or the majorette.

With their instruments carefully packed and their uniform hats piled in a carton labeled "do not crush," the 25 band members said goodby to classmates they hardly had had time to say "hello" to after the summer vacation, and left the school today for Venezuela at the invitation of Pedro Pablo Izaguirre, the Venezuelan Consul General.

All of the band members interviewed said they were looking forward to visiting schools in the South American country, and Nancy Kapitula, the 17-year-old majorette who will lead the band in several scheduled parades and festivals during the 10-day visit, said she received ample advice from experienced travelers.

"I was warned not to eat the lettuce or the beef, and everybody said don't drink the water, but I don't know why," she said.

Astronaut Tour in Soviet

Arab and Iranian Students Flocking to U.S.

WHO ARE THE TRAVELERS?

6 million in...6 million out each year

U.S. Travelers	3,000,000
Immigrants	200,000
Crewmen	750,000
Visitors for Business	200,000
Visitors for Pleasure	1,000,000
Students, Medical, Diplomatic	600,000

GET INTO THE ACT:

1. In which groups are the visitors in the stories?

2. What do these stories tell us about the need of travelers to know languages?

YOUNG PEOPLE INVADE EUROPE EVERY SUMMER!

adapted from an article from the N.Y. Post, Resort and Travel, June 5, 1973.

Taking advantage of bargain transatlantic youth fares, nearly one million young Americans visit Europe each summer. It's a different kind of summer school -- the kids are finding out things on their own terms and deepening their own understanding. They come back with better appreciation that will help them fit into the reality of the work-a-day world. Here is some advice for young people planning to travel to Europe.

1. Make a real effort to meet the people of the places you visit.
2. Don't come over thinking everyone should act like Americans.
3. Bring enough money to see you through your trip.
4. Watch your valuables. Use travelers' checks.
5. Travel light.
6. Be wary of the black market.
7. Remember: use of drugs is illegal.
8. Try to learn some words of the language of the country you're visiting.
9. Find out if reduced youth fares are available next summer.

TEENS FROM HERE AND ABROAD MEET

adapted from an article in United Neighborhood Houses News, April, 1974.

Teen representatives from 11 settlement houses and high school students from 8 foreign countries met on March 5th at United Neighborhood Houses as part of their United Nations project to promote international understanding. They planned activities and programs to involve settlement youths throughout the city, such as taking trips abroad to see UNICEF in action, and setting up "Citizens of the World" groups at every settlement house.

Also discussed was a possible exchange program; youths from New York City would stay with families from other cities and countries, while the settlement houses, in turn, would host young people from those communities.

The 8 foreign students in the meeting said that their visits in this country were culturally enriching and an important way to overcome prejudice and misunderstandings.

Young American's Best —& Cheapest— Way to Europe

Young Americans planning to visit Europe this year have many special advantages, beginning with the cost of transAtlantic air or sea transportation, according to the 23-nation European Travel Commission. The major scheduled airlines this year have reintroduced youth fares valid for up to a year's stay and the Cunard Line also offers a youth fare.

The International Student Identity Card, or the International Scholar Identity Card, is a passport to discounts on trains, buses, planes and some sightseeing tours throughout Europe. These ID cards are available at numerous locations (some of which are listed below) for $2.

Full-time students under 26 can buy a Eurail Student-Railpass for $180, which is good for two months unlimited travel (second-class) in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Sweden. In Great Britain, Britrail youth passes (14-22 years) are available from $35 (8 days) to $94 (one month). Both pases must be purchased in this country before departure. In Finland, train travel is already a bargain; for example, the Helsinki-Rovaniemi (Lapland) roundtrip (1210 miles) is only $25.

Hostels Are Popular

For accommodations, youth hostels are popular both in price and the opportunities for making friends from all over the world. To qualify, one must first become a member of the American Youth Assn. (Delaplane, Va. 22025). A senior pass (age 18 and over) costs $10; a junior pass (under 18) is $5.

There are also inexpensive private places to stay and student hotels in most major European cities. Some are university dormitories which open to student travelers around July 1. Pensions are friendly and personal as many owners enjoy having young people as guests. In Ireland, lodging in farmhouses cost as little as $3.60 per night, including a hearty country-style breakfast.

Camping is popular and sites range in services from the basic necessities to superstreamlined. Prices per person (per tent) range from 25c to $1.50 with an occasional 50 per cent discount for students with ID cards. In Sweden, one can camp for one night, free of charge.

Bikes Available

Cycling is a good way to enjoy the charming lanes and byways. Bicycles are available for purchase or rent. For a small fee, they can be packed in the baggage cars of European trains. Bicycle tours are sponsored by American Youth Hostels and some airlines offer complete package tours (airfare, accommodations and bikes at reduced rates). Pony trekking is another fun way to travel—especially to view the natural wonders in Iceland, the birds of the Arctic, the volcanoes and glaciers, the hotsprings and geysers.

Many of Europe's most interesting attractions are free. Some museums have a free admission policy on Sundays, with reduced rates for students with ID cards during the week. Exploring great monuments is usually free, such as the Temple of Poseidon overlooking the bay at Sounfon in Greece, or the Grand Master's Palace State Rooms in Valletta, capital of Malta.

It's free to walk from Europe to Asia on Turkey's new bridge across the Bosporus, or to take a refreshing dip in the Mediterranean along the beautiful beaches of Monaco, for example. Folklore pageants generally are free, including events like Yugoslavia's jousting tournament "Sinjska Alka" at Sinj (near Split), which dates back to 1715.

Plenty of Help

There are a host of organizations to help the student experience the rewards of European travel. They know all the places that welcome young people and where to find a rap international-style.

Ireland's Rock of Cashel in County Tipperary is one of the most imposing of all historic sites in the Emerald Isle. Cashel was the Seat of Irish Kings from 370 A.D. until 1161 when it was given to the Church. The buildings on the Rock include a 10th century round tower and chapel.

The Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017), or one of their more than 250 licensees, issues ID cards. Other student organizations that issue cards include: European Student Travel Center Ltd. (SOFA, 136 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022); United States Student Travel Service, Inc. (USSTS, 866 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017); Harvard Student Agencies Travel Services (8 Holyoke Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138) and Student Services West (235 East Santa Clara, Suite 310, San Jose, California 95113).

For study and work abroad, there are many programs available. A good source of information is "Study Abroad," a dictonary of scholarships available to Americans for study in Europe, plus vacation/study opportunities. Priced at $6, by UNESCO Publications, P. O. Box 433, N.Y.

New York Post June 24, 1975

GET INTO THE ACT:

Plan your trip to the lands of your choice.

Write for the books that will help you.

CULTURE SHOCK!

You see a lovely dress in a Paris boutique. You go over to the saleslady and say: "Could I please see this in a size 8?" The saleslady looks at you in astonishment. "But, non, mademoiselle, you take a size 36 or 38 dress." What has happened? Have you really gained so much weight?

You ask the shoe salesman in Berlin for those nice brown shoes in a size 10 1/2. He looks shocked, measures your foot, and advises you that your correct size is 44! "What!" you exclaim. "Even a giant doesn't have feet that big!"

You are sitting on the beach in Tel Aviv in the summertime. The sun is blazing in the sky, and you feel very hot. Suddenly, the radio announcer gives the weather report. "The temperature in Tel Aviv is 30°," he says. "But that can't be," you sputter. "It's at least 90° today!"

You've been eating so much delicious pasta during your visit to Rome, that you fear you have gained a lot of weight. You get on the scale, and you can't believe what you see. It says 60. "But that's absurd!" you exclaim. I haven't weighed that little since I was ten years old!"

You would like to buy a pound of cherries at the fruit stand in Madrid. "Uno," you say timidly. The vendor gives you much, much more than one pound. What can have gone wrong?

Are you going crazy? Not at all! You probably know that money is different in different countries. The clothing sizes, temperatures, weights and measurements are different too. But, just because they are different does not mean that they are difficult. When you study a language you also study how things work in other countries.

Do you know the secrets...how do we compare clothing sizes in France, shoe sizes in Germany, temperature in Israel (and most other countries as well)...and units of cherries in Spain? For answers, see page 35.

MONEY MADNESS!

If you travel to a foreign country, it's important to know the kind of money that is used there. If you work in international trade here in New York, in a bank, trading company, or tourist agency, you will have to be familiar with foreign currency.

Let's say that grandfathers in ten different countries decided to give their grandchildren the equivalent of five dollars for their birthdays. How much money would that be in the different lands? Look at the list of foreign money below. Then, fill in the right type of money for each country.

CURRENCY

florints	pesetas	rubles
escudos	drachmae	lirot
francs	lire	yen
	Deutsche Mark	

In France, the grandfather gave his grandchild a gift of 20_____.
In Germany, the gift was 12.25_____.
In Greece, the gift was 135_____.
In Hungary, the gift was 60_____.
In Israel, the gift was 35_____.
In Italy, the gift was 3,050_____.
In Japan, the gift was 1,425_____.
In Portugal, the gift was 115_____.
In Russia, the gift was 4.60_____.
And, in Spain, the gift was 270_____.

Are you a good traveler? Convert $1 into each currency!

TURN UP-SIDE DOWN: These are some answers you would find when you study languages.

ANSWERS TO CULTURE SHOCK: *When you study a language you also study the culture of the land or lands where the language is spoken. That's how you learn:*

AMERICA	ITEM	OTHER COUNTRIES
8	dress size	36
10 1/2	shoe size	44
86 Fahrenheit	temperature	30 Centigrade
132 pounds	weight	60 kilogram
one	one unit of charities	2.2 pounds

ANSWERS TO MONEY MADNESS: France - francs Italy - lire
Germany - Deutsche Mark Japan - yen
Greece - drachmae Portugal - escudos
Hungary - florints Russia - rubles
Israel - lirot Spain - pesetas

THE TRAVEL AGENT: 5,000 STRONG!

adapted from a New York Times article, June 29, 1975.

taken from THE BEAM BOYS by George Clark

"I don't see how my parents expect to go to Europe. They can't speak a word of European."

The growth of the travel agency business in recent years has been tremendous. In 1970, $5 billion were spent on travel: in 1974, it was $11 billion.

The role of the travel agent varies with each client, from mere clerk to "therapist without portfolio." To become an agent, one really needs nothing more than a mailing list, some brochures and a pocketful of dimes for a public telephone. Of course, in order to get the 7-20% commissions airlines and hotels pay, agents must have two years experience in the travel field and financial solvency (generally a $10,000 bond).

What are the signs of a good travel agent? He will find out about the client's interest and habits, what he expects from his trip and how much he wants to spend. He will volunteer information on passports and visas, the weather, foreign currency, clothing needs, tipping, festivals and whatever else you need to know in advance of your trip.

There are about 5,200 agents listed in the American Society of Travel Agents in the United States and Canada. Some handle any kind of business, while others specialize in a particular aspect such as commercial accounts with corporations whose employes travel widely, a particular geographical area, airplane charters, package tours by bus, or travel by members of an ethnic community. (Many Puerto Ricans, for example, fly round-trip at least once a year to San Juan.)

GET INTO THE ACT:

1. Visit a travel agent in your neighborhood. Find out what foreign trips he/she arranges. What does he/she do all day?

2. Two friends want you to help them arrange a trip of one week to a foreign country. Plan their itinerary. How will they travel? What will they do and see each day? Make a list of the most important words for them to know.

TOURISTS ARE GOOD FOR BUSINESS!

BIENVENIDOS A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

UNA GUIA PARA LOS VISITANTES EXTRANJEROS EN LOS HOTELES, MOTELES Y PARADORES NORTEAMERICANOS

PUBLICADO POR EL COMITE "PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE" (DE PERSONA A PERSONA) DE LA ASOCIACION DE HOTELES AMERICANOS CON LA AYUDA DE LA FUNDACION STATLER

DAS VERWALTUNGS-PERSONAL

Der immer hilfsbereite "conciorge" europaeischer Hotels ist in den meisten amerikanischen Hotels nicht zu finden. Seine Dienste sind hier auf verschiedene Angestellte verteilt. Vielfach versieht der Direktor oder sein Assistent einen 24-Stunden-Dienst fuer die Wuensche der Gaeste.

BARBIERE—PARRUCCHIERE

Barbiere e parrucchiere per signora si trovano in molti alberghi Americani; se non vi fossero, il portiere sarà lieto di indicarvene uno di fiducia nelle vicinanze. Oltre al normale servizio troverete dal barbiere anche la manicure e il lustrascarpe, e dal parrucchiere le signore troveranno profumi e cosmetici.

PRESTAZIONI MEDICHE

Se per caso doveste aver bisogno dell'assistenza di un medico o di un dentista, potrete rivolgervi alla centralinista.

What jobs are needed to make tourists happy?

CINES Y TEATROS

Los cines en Norte América, con muy pocas excepciones, abren temprano por el día y la película anunciada se exhibe continuamente hasta altas horas de la noche. Una "tanda doble" significa que se pasan dos películas por el precio de una. No es necesario como regla general reservar asientos.

TIENDAS

En cada ciudad y pueblo de los Estados Unidos hay tiendas de departamentos y tiendas de los más variados tipos donde se venden mercancías del país e importadas. Dondequiera Ud. puede encontrar souvenirs.

TAXIMETROS Y AUTOBUSES

Los taxis generalmente están estacionados frente a los hoteles para su conveniencia, o el portero puede conseguirle uno. Si Ud. llama a un taxi desde cualquier calle de la ciudad, sólo tiene que alzar la mano cuando lo vea pasar sin pasajeros. También puede silbarle o gritar "¡taxi!" En las grandes ciudades como Nueva York y Washington D. C., los hoteles importantes tienen una lista con los nombres de los chauffeurs de taxi que hablan idiomas extranjeros y que están dispuestos a acompañar a los huéspedes alrededor de la ciudad sirviéndoles de guía o intérprete.

Para informes sobre transporte público dentro de la ciudad o comunidad, diríjase al empleado de la carpeta.

SERVIZIO DI STANZA

Se desiderate pasti o bevande in camera domandate del servizio di stanza, o "room service," alla centralinista. Il personale è a disposizione dalle sette a mezzanotte. Gli orari, comunque, non sono uguali in tutti gli alberghi; nel dubbio, rivolgetevi al centralino.

LAVATURA E STIRATURA

Alcuni alberghi offrono servizio completo di lavanderia; in altri ferri ed assi da stiro vengono forniti gratuitamente. Se dovete far lavare, stirare o smacchiare i vostri indumenti, chiamate il centralino che vi metterà in contatto con il personale specializzato. In alcuni alberghi si può avere, a pagamento, servizio rapido di lavanderia con riconsegna in giornata. Se l'albergo non offre queste facilitazioni, il portiere vi indicherà una lavanderia o tintoria nelle vicinanze.

NOTAR UND STENOTYPISTIN

sind oft im Hotel selbst verfuegbar. Falls nicht, wird man Sie auch in dieser Angelegenheit am Empfangspult gern beraten.

Students help too...

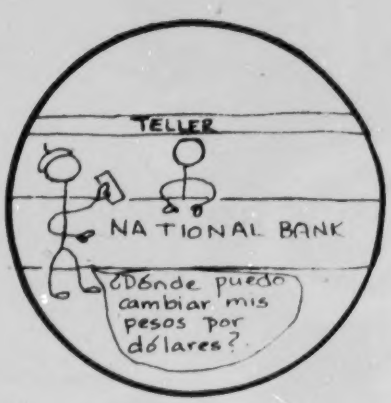
"GOLDEN GIRLS AND BOYS," who speak foreign languages, are employed by the Port Authority to greet foreign visitors at Kennedy Airport.

DO YOU KNOW THE WORDS TO DO THE JOB?

They needed to know the words...to do their job and help the Tourist.
What job did they hold? What did the Tourist ask? What did they answer?

El chófer: _____

El empleado: _____

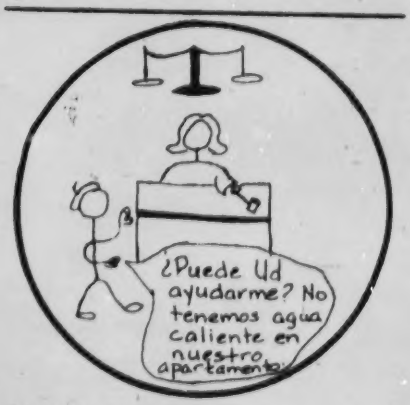


El cajero: _____

El camarero: _____

El doctor: _____

El vendedor: _____



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Reservations and Information
581 5Av ----------759-4440

Canadian Pacific Air 581 5Av------ 759-4440
Canadian Pacific Airways
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Montreal/Quebec/Canada
NYC Tel No-581-7920
Capitol Airways 545 5Av----------986-1320
Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd 548 5Av ---541-9750

CHINA AIRLINES
Exec Sales Ofc 610 5Av----------581-0950
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137

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Executive Offices 630 5Av----------974-2900
Intourist 45E49 ----------371-6953
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564 5Av ----------575-8400
Executive&General Office 564 5Av--575-8400
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OF THE
PHILIPPINES

"FOR INFORMATION CALL"

Philippine Air Lines
Reservations&Information
No Charge To Calling Party --- 800 227-4600

HOW WILL YOU TRAVEL ?

By sea?
...What shipping lines?
...What languages?

By air?
...What air lines?
...What languages?
...Do you recognize the logos?

FASTEN YOUR SEAT BELTS!

Flight : 900
Departing Kennedy airport 12:00 am.
Destination: Paris, Ghana, Helsinki, Hong Kong

"... only 6 seats left..."

GET INTO THE ACT:

You are the Passenger Agent and must decide who will be on this flight. Place a check next to the persons you choose.

Who should go?
Why are they going?
Which language or languages should they speak?

Be prepared to defend your choice with answers to the other questions.

* *

All these people are asking to go:

__ 1. student
__ 2. tourist
__ 3. artist
__ 4. travel agent
__ 5. labor union leader
__ 6. jeweler
__ 7. reporter
__ 8. fashion designer
__ 9. farm advisor
__10. Peace Corps volunteer
__11. banker
__12. ballet dancer
__13. engineer
__14. automobile importer
__15. ecologist
__16. actor
__17. U.N. delegate
__18. athlete
__19. Russian diplomat
__20. department store buyer

50

Assign one of the twenty travelers to each class member who should explain why his or her traveler should go and what he or she would say in a foreign language when he or she gets there.

42.

GUIDES HOSTS

How many boxes can you fill in...? Suggesting ways to help foreign language visitors, or words (in their language) to help them get around. If you had three interpreters to station in New York City, where would you place them?

INTERPRETERS NEEDED

PLACE WHERE AN INTERPRETER OR LANGUAGE WOULD HELP	JOB THAT SOMEBODY COULD DO	WRITE AT LEAST ONE SENTENCE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE THAT WOULD HELP A VISITOR
(1.)		
(2.)		
(3.)		
(4.)		

Chapter IV

THE WHOLE WORLD IS TRADING.

1. Is foreign trade important to the U.S.?
2. Why are we involved in foreign trade?
3. Should each nation specialize in making products which it can produce most efficiently?
4. Can we survive without foreign trade?
5. What do we buy from other lands? What do we sell to other lands?
6. Does foreign trade affect the domestic economy of a nation?
7. Does foreign trade affect jobs?
8. Is international trade important to New York City?
9. How do countries and firms engaged in foreign trade provide for payment?
10. How do goods travel to and from other countries?
11. Are foreign languages important in foreign trade?
12. What careers depend directly or indirectly upon trade which involves foreign languages?

THE WHOLE WORLD IS TRADING!

Major construction at Elizabeth brought that project closer to completion. When complete it will handle 12 million tons of containerized cargo a year.

THE PORT of N.Y.

53

The World Trade Center

The World Trade Center, a major addition to the Port's facilities for servicing international trade, is being constructed by The Port of New York Authority. By bringing together the services of government agencies and businesses involved in world trade, the Trade Center will greatly simplify and expedite the regulatory and administrative efforts related to international commerce. The Center's gleaming twin towers, the tallest buildings in the world, will rise 110 stories, 1,350 feet (411 meters) above a vast 5-acre (2-hectare) plaza.

Le Centre de Commerce Mondial

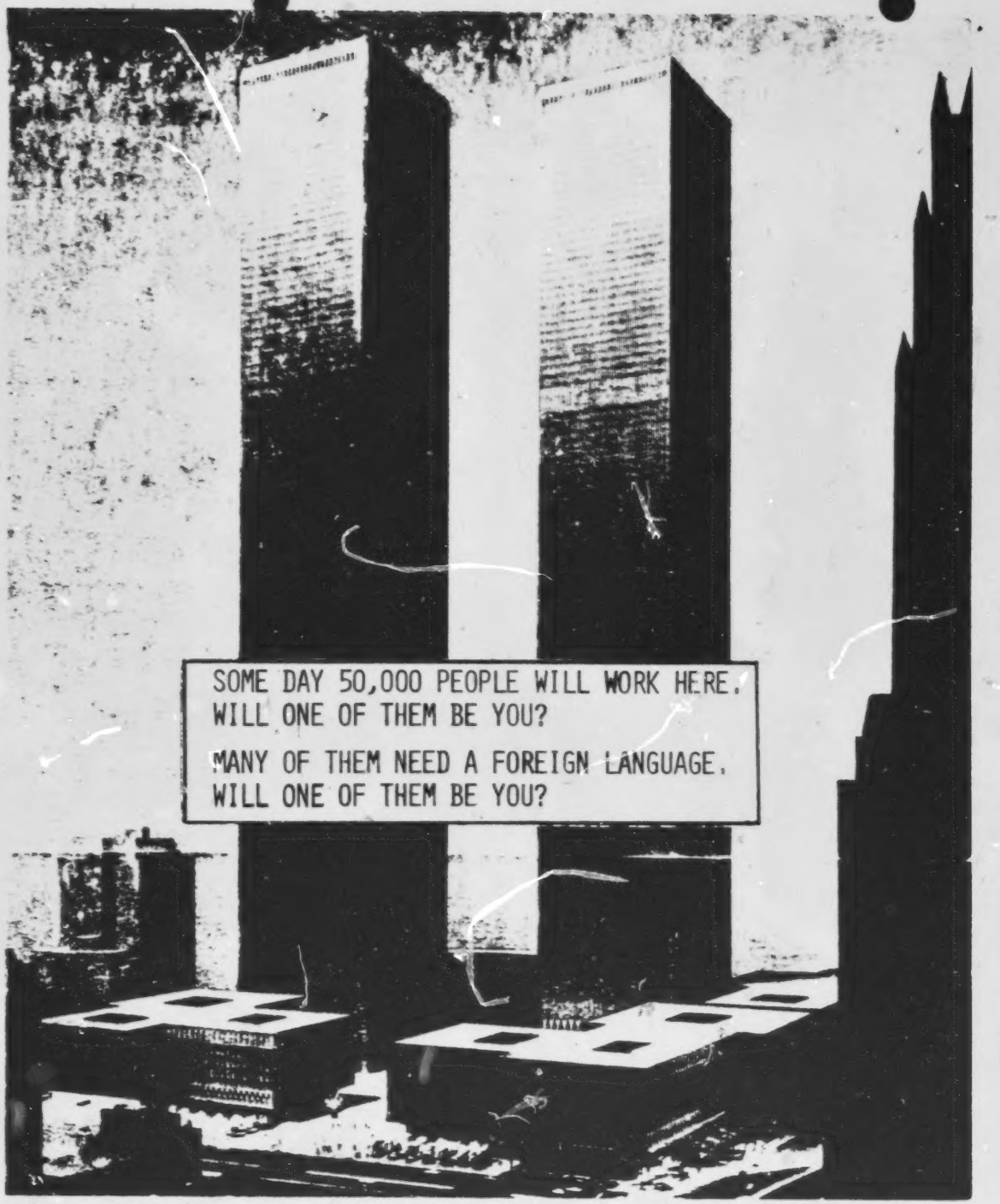
Le Centre de Commerce Mondial, en voie de construction par la "Port Authority" rendra plus efficace encore la contribution du Port de New York aux échanges internationaux. En réunissant sous le même toit les agences gouvernementales et les compagnies commerciales faisant des affaires internationales, le Centre simplifiera et accélérera tout l'aspect administratif du commerce mondial. Les deux tours jumelles du Centre auront chacune 110 étages (411 mètres). Ces tours, les bâtiments les plus hauts du monde, se dresseront au-dessus d'une vaste plaza de deux hectares.

Das Welthandelszentrum

Das Welthandelszentrum, eine bedeutende Ergänzung der dem internationalen Handel dienenden Hafeneinrichtungen wird gegenwärtig von der Hafenbehörde New Yorks errichtet. Hier sollen die am Welthandel beteiligten Regierungsstellen und Privatunternehmen zusammengeführt werden, um die mit dem internationalen Geschäft verbundene Verwaltungsarbeit erheblich zu vereinfachen und zu beschleunigen. Die gleissenden Zwillingstürme des Welthandelszentrums werden die höchsten Gebäude der Welt sein. Auf einem 2 ha grossen Grundstück errichtet, werden sie mit ihren 110 Stockwerken 411 m Höhe erreichen.

El Centro de Comercio Mundial

El Centro De Comercio Mundial es una adición de capital importancia, emprendida por la Autoridad del Puerto de Nueva York. Este Centro está llamado a integrar los servicios e instalaciones del Puerto dedicados al comercio exterior. Albergando bajo el mismo techo funciones y actividades gubernamentales y mercantiles relativas al comercio exterior, el Centro simplificará y acelerará grandemente los trámites reguladores y administrativos inherentes a este comercio. Los relucientes rascacielos gemelos del Centro, construidos en una plaza de 2 hectareas, con sus 110 pisos y 411 m. de altura, serán los edificios más altos del mundo.



WHAT WILL I BUY OR SELL FROM ABROAD?

ITEM	1973 Total [1]	Canada	American Republics	Western Europe [2]	Far East [3]
General imports, total	69,121	17,670	7,790	19,167	16,624
Percent	100.0	25.6	11.3	27.7	24.0
Imports for consumption	68,656	17,418	7,720	19,056	16,504
Meat and preparations	1,668	102	335	311	8
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	985	45	512	176	160
Coffee	1,566	-	1,067	8	49
Sugar	918	-	514	1	258
Alcoholic beverages	806	332	14	734	6
Pulp, paper, and manufactures	2,126	1,402	20	140	35
Ores and scrap, metal	1,291	568	362	89	50
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	4,581	1,401	801	34	247
Petroleum products	2,967	219	877	447	66
Chemicals	2,437	534	94	1,186	275
Machinery [4]	10,093	1,911	584	3,721	3,796
Transport equipment [4]	10,876	5,098	82	3,295	2,378
Automobiles, new	6,479	2,763	8	2,464	1,244
Iron and steelmill products [5]	2,789	216	80	1,254	1,166
Nonferrous base metals	1,994	832	260	432	247
Textile yarn, fabrics, and made up articles	1,568	41	110	610	727
Fish, including shellfish	1,387	301	278	238	332
Other imports	20,899	4,252	1,500	6,482	6,783

[In millions of dollars. Includes silver ore and bullion]

What comes in?

What goes out?

ITEM	1973 Total [1]	Canada	American Republics	Western Europe [2]	Far East [3]
Total [6]	71,914	15,073	8,921	21,360	15,610
Percent	100.0	21.1	12.5	30.0	21.9
Agricultural commodities:					
Grains and preparations [5]	8,495	90	983	1,758	3,278
Fruits, nuts, vegetables [5]	968	354	71	321	165
Tobacco, unmanufactured	681	5	7	444	175
Soybeans	2,757	70	42	1,440	926
Cotton, excluding linters and waste	929	59	5	160	562
Nonagricultural: [6]					
Ores and scrap, metal	1,081	102	95	330	542
Coal, coke, and briquettes	1,052	272	69	297	405
Petroleum products	515	73	115	167	99
Chemicals	5,748	844	1,164	1,905	1,212
Machinery [4] [7]	17,533	4,219	2,685	5,440	2,829
Agricultural machines tractors, parts [5]	1,444	526	261	303	115
Other nonelectrical [8]	11,058	2,637	1,593	3,569	1,608
Electrical apparatus	5,031	1,056	831	1,568	1,106
Road motor vehicles [4] [9]	5,477	3,964	612	308	165
Automotive parts, nonmilitary	2,812	1,999	278	144	48
Aircraft, civilian, and parts for all aircraft	3,333	379	232	1,544	566
Pulp, paper, and manufactures	1,406	215	258	629	230
Metals and manufacturers	3,408	1,068	646	843	532
Iron and steelmill prod [5]	1,258	423	328	190	148
Textile yarn, fabrics, and made up articles	1,225	301	135	335	243
Other (incl. Special Category)	16,646	3,058	1,804	5,519	3,581

[In millions of dollars. Includes silver ore and bullion]

The charts on this page tell about our imports and exports.

If you were in any of the businesses below, you might be a buyer or seller overseas. (You'd care, too, because it would affect competition...and your job.)

So check off on the chart here whether we mostly sell abroad, mostly buy the item, or both. Then think about which languages you might need.

Item	Sell	Buy	Both
AUTOS			
COFFEE			
MACHINERY			
SUGAR			
AIRCRAFT			
SOYBEANS			
CLOTHING			
OIL			
PAPER			
MEAT			
COTTON			

Which field would interest me most?

_____

Would I buy or sell abroad? _____

_____

Which languages might I need?

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

GET IN THE ACT:

Write a letter to the overseas manufacturer of the car of your choice, in the language you are studying, ordering your car.

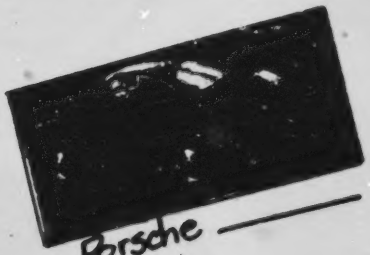
Remember to convert the price from American dollars to the currency of the car manufacturer.

WANT A CAR?

If you could speak to it in its own language... which language would it be ?!ξξ

Write the name of the language on the line.

Mercedes _____



Porsche _____

Honda _____

Renault _____

Volkswagon _____

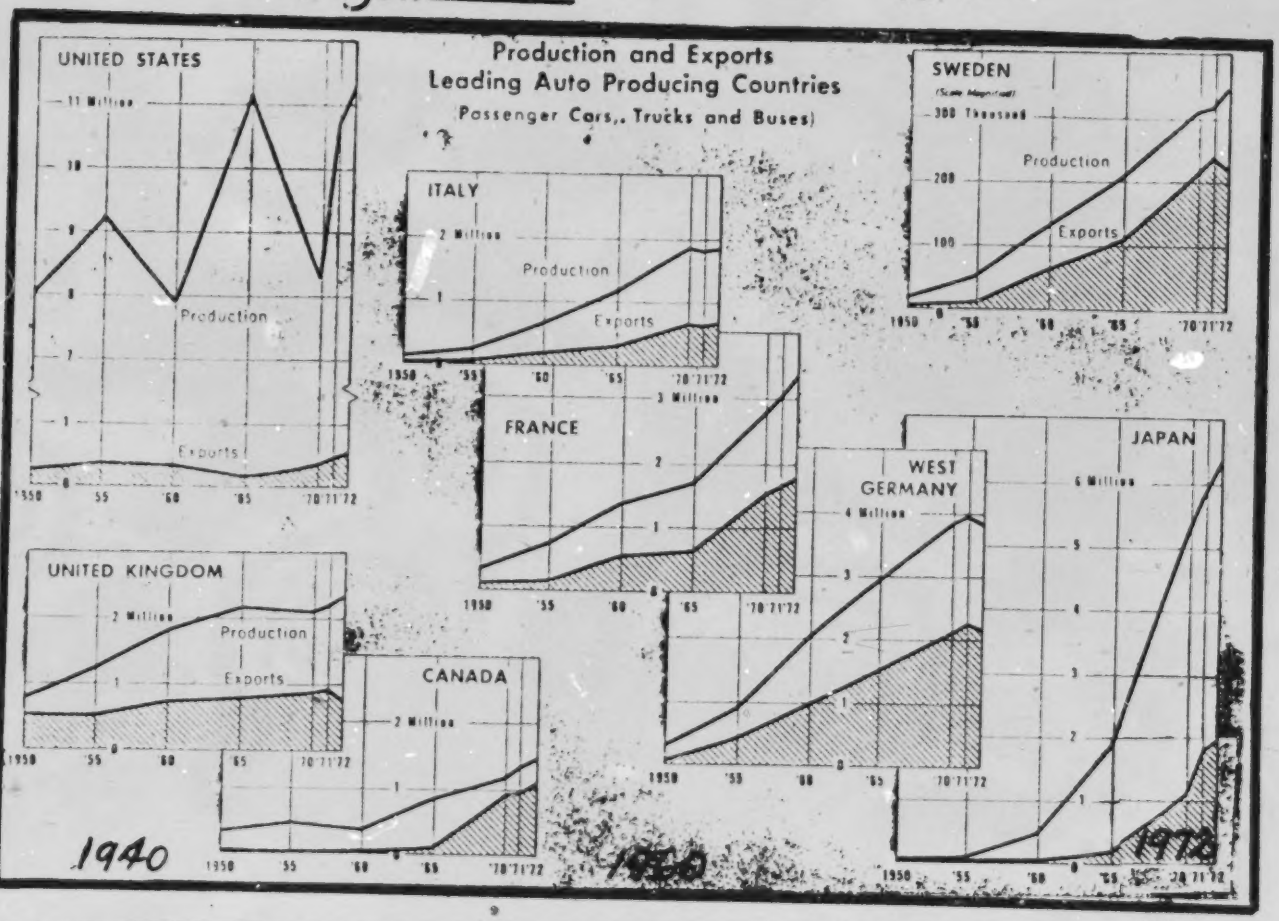
Alfa Romeo _____

Volvo _____

Toyota _____

Fiat _____

Ferrari _____



WHAT ARE THE LANGUAGES OF OIL?

Why is oil important?

...for heat and fuel

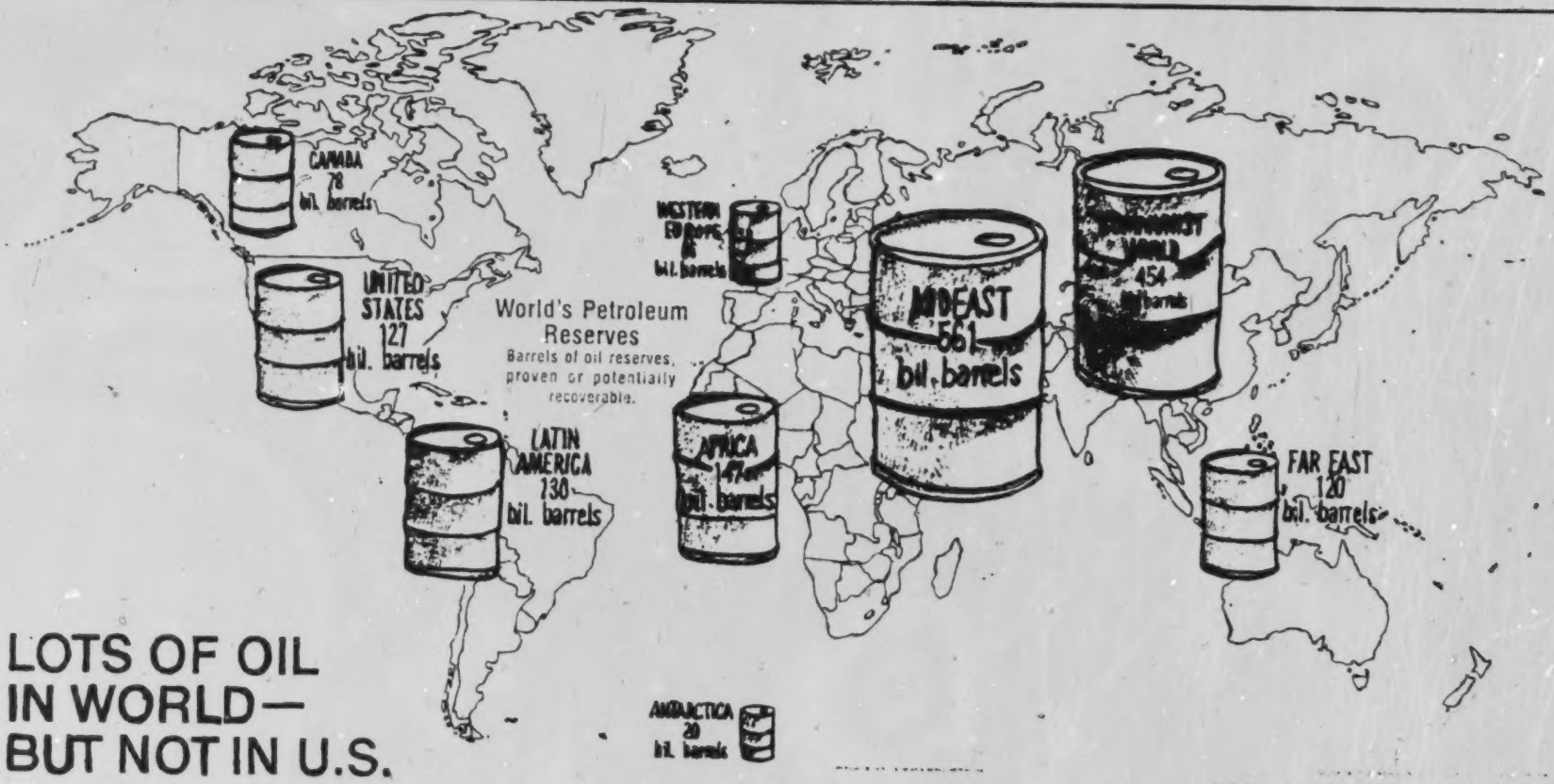
...and for some things we make from oil.

Petrochemicals, made from oil, are used in making

ski boots	adhesives
lipstick	records
photographs	toys
paints	sheets
dresses	slacks
shirts	shoes

GET INTO THE ACT:

1. Research oil production and consumption in America. How dependent are we on foreign oil?
2. What are the jobs of oil? In which jobs are foreign languages needed?
3. Scientists around the world are seeking alternatives for oil. What progress has been made? How do international scientists exchange their findings? Do they need a foreign language?


CANADA 78 bil. barrels
UNITED STATES 127 bil. barrels
World's Petroleum Reserves
Barrels of oil reserves, proven or potentially recoverable.
LATIN AMERICA 130 bil. barrels
AFRICA 147 bil. barrels
MIDEAST 561 bil. barrels
454
FAR EAST 120 bil. barrels
ANTARCTICA 20 bil. barrels
LOTS OF OIL IN WORLD— BUT NOT IN U.S.
U.S. News & World Report

LET'S DO BUSINESS!

Take a look at three ways of doing International Business shown on this page. How many careers involved with these examples require knowing one or more languages?

at a conference

[redacted] International [redacted]

SCOPE OF U.S. "MULTINATIONALS"

Number: 200 U. S.-based firms with extensive overseas operations, covering all parts of the world; 3,600 firms with at least one foreign subsidiary

Assets: 200 billion dollars, mostly in manufacturing, petroleum and banking enterprises

Short-term holdings: 190 billions in U. S. dollars and foreign currencies that can be quickly shifted about in the world's money markets

Sales: 90 billions a year by foreign manufacturing affiliates alone of U. S. multinationals

Income: Net income of 42.1 billions, after taxes, for foreign affiliates during 1966-70—about half of which was turned over to U. S. parent companies

Investments: 86 billions in direct investments abroad by U. S. "multinationals" at the end of 1971, more than double a decade earlier.

Source: U. S. Tariff Commission; U. S. Dept. of Commerce; Senate Finance Committee

[redacted] trade exhibit

Jewelry Industry First! World Exhibit to Be Set Up In New York City

The first Permanent International Jewelry Exhibit in the U.S., and only the third in the world, opens in January, 1976 in the Time and Life Building in Rockefeller Center.

Manufacturers from across the country and the world will show their merchandise in display cases, enabling buyers to see, in one place, all manner of jewelry: fine gold, costume and silver jewelry, as well as fashion and better watches. Among special features: an on-going series of seminars, fashion shows, lounge areas and salesrooms for buyers and manufacturers.

SHOPPING 'ROUND THE WORLD . . .

New York City stores are filled with wares from foreign lands. Let's find out which countries are famous for producing certain articles. Before we begin, would you know where to buy a mantilla, a bonsai glass tree, or a brass samovar? Well let's find out. What language would you need if you bought it where it was made?

SPAIN: We can choose from handicrafts from Toledo, Spanish mantillas (shawls), suede and leather goods and handsome wood carvings.

GERMANY-AUSTRIA: Here we can find beautiful glassware like a Hope Crystal Stein (mug), a Lippinzaner music box, a miniature wood-carved Bavarian village or a Salzburg enameled mirror.

INDIA: Come see the beautifully designed jewelry carvings from buffalo horn, Rajasthan wine cups and lucky beans - the world's smallest ivory carvings.

MEXICO: Try some Aztec calendar jewelry, monk bookends, Forma de Uvas mirror (mirror with tin-smithed frame), macrame bags, and a cocula dress (muslin with embroidery).

MOROCCO: Last call for leather handbags, wallets and bellows (fireplace ornament). Wear a Laharra (long dress) or a Tangier kaftan.

Perhaps you have some article bought in or imported from a foreign country. Bring it to class.

You found out about the mantilla; now do some research of your own, and see where you could find a bonsai glass tree and a brass samovar.

DO THE PORT AND TRADE AFFECT YOU AND YOUR CAREER?

___seaman
___pilot
___truck driver
___crane loader
___reservation clerk
___longshoreman
___flight attendant
___air traffic controller
___freight loader
___stewardess
___car rental clerk
___police officer
___bus driver
___taxi driver
___waitress
___ship captain
___baggage handler
___bank teller

GET INTO THE ACT:

What's the Port to you and me?

Go out to the rivers around New York City. Visit the airports and the containerports.

Make a list of all the jobs that you see that are involved in the trade of the Port.

Check the jobs in the column at left that you have seen in action. Double check if they need a foreign language.

Make a list of jobs that indirectly depend on the Port.

* *

Do you have a favorite career?

Does it depend on the Port?

New York Port Authority affects one out of every seven

"One out of every seven individuals living in the greater metropolitan area of New York and New Jersey port district earns, directly or indirectly, his way of life through port commerce." Black or white, the citizens of New York have "a piece of the action."

This enlightening fact was offered by Richard L. Rowe, manager of Equal Opportunity Programs of the powerful New York Port Authority, the bi-state agency that was set up by port contract in 1921, and is one of the major institutions of commerce in the nation.

"We also have a high percentage of minority persons at the three major metropolitan airports as well (Kennedy, LaGuardia and Newark); and at the Port Authority Bus Terminal and the World Trade Center."

Amsterdam News

52.

when your business speaks many languages

...then you need a bank which can offer the best assistance everywhere!

A wide range of specialized corporate banking services including financing of imports, exports and other commercial transactions as well as foreign exchange, both in the U.S. and abroad. A qualified staff, providing personalized service and supplying you with the latest trends and prospects on international markets.

Credito Italiano

NEW YORK BRANCH
375, Park Avenue - New York N.Y. 10022

GET INTO THE ACT:

1. What other companies and agencies in New York City deal abroad?
2. Visit a company or agency that deals abroad and find out what foreign languages are used. In which jobs are foreign language skills needed?

Chapter V

HOW DO NEW YORKERS COMMUNICATE?

1. What languages are used by New Yorkers in the following fields: Radio? TV? Newspapers? Magazines? Books? Telephone?
2. Why is New York the media capital of the nation?
3. How do we communicate abroad?
4. How does modern technology bring the world closer together?
5. How does a foreign correspondent communicate?
6. How do we transmit our radio programs to foreign nations?
7. Who handles printing in foreign languages in New York City?
8. Are there careers for people in communications who have a command of a foreign language?

NEW YORKERS COMMUNICATE...

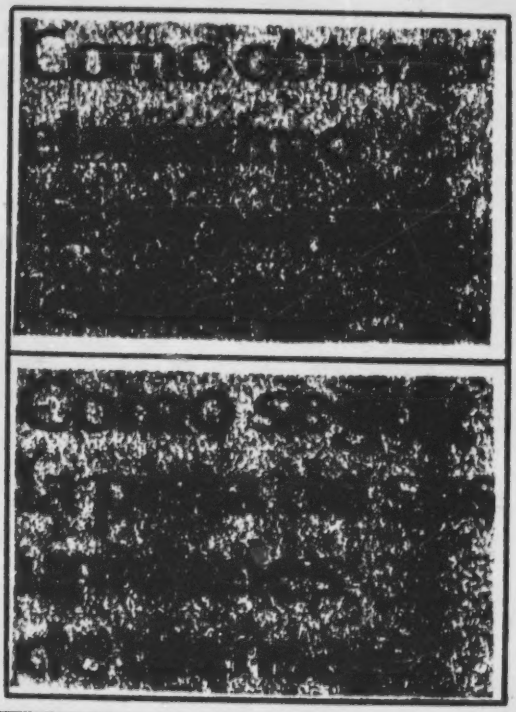
TRY THESE!

1. What TV stations have foreign language programs?
2. Listen to a foreign language program on radio. Explain it to the class.
3. Name three foreign films playing in New York.
4. Go to a news stand or book store. What foreign language newspapers, magazines or books do you find?

FOREIGN LANGUAGE STATIONS

Station	AM	FM	Type
WADO AM	1280		Spanish, Italian
WBNX AM	1380		Spanish, Italian, Polish, (Yugoslavian)
WHBI FM		105.9	Seventeen Languages
WEVD AM, FM	1330	97.9	Yiddish, Russian, Italian, Polish, Lithuanian, Greek, Ukrainian, Japanese, Spanish
WHOM AM, FM	1480	92.3	Spanish, German, Italian
WHCR FM		89.9	French, German, Spanish, Russian, Hebrew
WBLS AM	1190	107.5	Caribbean, Spanish, Black News
WPOW AM	1330		German, Polish
WSOU FM		89.5	French, German, Spanish
WWRL AM	1600		German

TELEPHONE goes BILINGUAL!



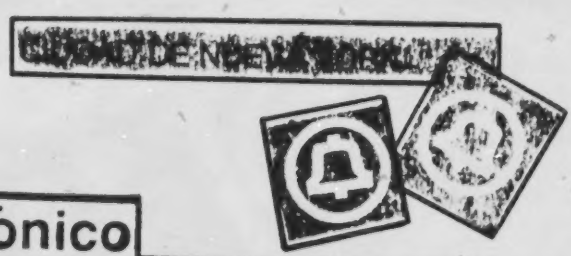
Manhattan Phone Book Smaller—and Bilingual

By REGINALD STUART

The Manhattan telephone directory, after years of growing in size and weight, has lost a bit of both this year. At the same time, it has learned a new language.

The 1974-75 edition, with 1,784 pages filled mostly with four-column listings of telephone numbers and addresses, is being replaced with a 1975-76 book that is three-quarters of a pound lighter and 227 pages shorter. And it has listings in five columns on each page.

The new directory, now being distributed, has an expanded service guide section in the front, with the essential parts in Spanish as well as English.



Guía para el servicio telefónico

Como Hacer una Llamada Local: Para llamar local dentro de la ciudad de Nueva York, sólo tiene que discar los 7 números correspondientes (o dos letras y cinco números).

Como Llamar Fuera de la Ciudad de Nueva York: Para llamar fuera de la ciudad, Ud. tiene que discar primero los tres números del código de área, después los 7 números locales. Encontrará una lista con cientos de códigos de área en las páginas 8-10 de esta guía telefónica.

Como Conseguir un Número de Telefono: Cuando la persona que Ud. está llamando vive en su municipio, tiene que buscar primero el número en este libro. Si no lo encuentra, llame al 411 para que le ayuden (Directory Assistance). Para conseguir un número en la ciudad de Nueva York, *pero fuera de su municipio*, llame al 555-1212. Si son números fuera de la ciudad de Nueva York, tiene que discar el código de área más el 555-1212. (Una vez que consiga estos números, anótelos y mantengalos a mano para una referencia rápida en el futuro).

Como Usar la Pista de sus Unidades de Mensaje: Para saber cuantas unidades de mensaje le quedan en su mes, llame al 962-4333 y escuche la Pista de sus Unidades de Mensaje", o utilize las tablas que comienzan en la página 14.

Servicio de Presupuesto Básico (Basic Budget Service): Este es el otro tipo de servicio telefónico disponible para los clientes en la ciudad de Nueva York, y ha sido diseñado para aquellos que hacen menos llamades. El cargo mensual es menor que el servicio de "tarifa de mensaje", pero no tiene asignación mensual de unidades de mensaje. Todas las llamadas hechas se cargan a razón de 8.2¢ por unidad de mensaje. Para mas información acerca del Servicio de Presupuesto Básico, llame al 962-4333 y solicite una copia del volante "Como Presupuestar su Telefóno" (Budget Flier).

Cargos Locales por su Servicio Telefónico: Ud. recibe una cuenta mensual adelantada por su servicio telefónico, más cualquier equipo o servicio especial que Ud. tenga, tales como extensiones, Touch-Tone, etc... (Esta cantidad aparece en la primera línea de su factura telefónica). Unidades de mensaje adicionales, larga distancia, telegramas y llamadas a ultramar son facturadas después que Ud. ha incurrido en esos cargos.

Facturación de Larga Distancia: Los cargos por llamadas de larga distancia están basados en *donde, cuando y como* Ud. llama, más la *duración de su llamada.* Siempre es más barato si llama directamente, sin la ayuda del Operador. Y es mucho más barato hacer llamadas de larga distancia después de las 5PM los días entre semana, o en cualquier momento durante el fin de semana. Para ejemplos de tarifas y horarios de larga distancia, consulte las páginas 16 y 17. Para más información acerca de las llamadas de larga distancia y las tarifas, llame al 962-4333 y solicite una copia de "Guía Llamadas Interestatales de Larga Distancia" (Interstate Long Distance Calling Guide"). Ahorros similares se aplican cuando Ud. llama directamente a Puerto Rico después de las 7PM o los Sábados y Domingos. Debajo encontrará ejemplos de los cargos por llamadas a Puerto Rico desde la ciudad de Nueva York.

HELLO RUSSIA! WHAT'S NEW?

adapted from an article in the New York Times, July 16th, 1973.

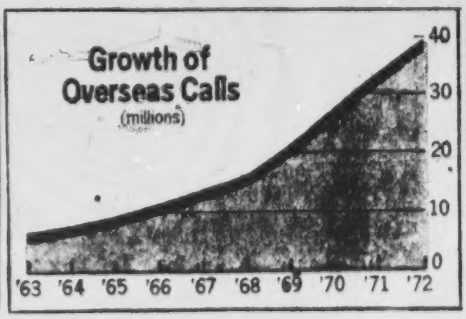
Each year the volume of telephone calls to and from the United States increases by 20-25%. Company projections look for the 39 million calls made last year to mushroom to 200 million by 1980. There are now 291 million telephones in the world and callers in this country can reach about 98% of them around the world.

How does a call get to China or Russia? Calls are routed over one of two satellite circuits to China, backed up by a high-frequency radio circuit. Calls to Russia can go either by satellite to a ground station in Sweden and then by land to the Soviet Union or by TAT-5 (Trans-Atlantic cable number 5) to Italy and then by ground facilities.

For all overseas calling from this country, there are at present 4,104 circuits, 1,872 cables, 2,034 satellite, 78 high-frequency radio and 120 over-the-horizon radio. The 6th Trans-Atlantic cable, TAT-6, expected to be complete in 1976, will have 4,000 circuits -- two and a half times as many as the other five cables combined.

The next step will be expansion of international direct distance dialing (DDD). The world has been divided into nine numerical codes for this purpose.

So, who could you dial? And would he understand you?



T.V. BY SATELLITE - THE FIRST DECADE

adapted from an article in the N.Y. Times June 28, 1975.

When Early Bird, the first commercial communications satellite, was launched 10 years ago, the expectations were that the United States would be the primary user of this new form of transoceanic transmission. It was also expected that the chief television uses of the international satellite system would be for occasional live events such as sports, state funerals and space missions. Both expectations were fulfilled in the first few years of the satellite era, but since then this country has accounted for less than one-fifth of the television volume while a number of poor and developing nations have a heavy dependency on it. The most extensive and consistent use of the global system is for daily news "packages" sent from one country to another.

The Intelsat system consists of four satellites owned by the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, in which 91 countries are members. Two of the satellites are over the Atlantic Ocean, one is over the Pacific, and the fourth is over the Indian Ocean. There is also a spare satellite over each ocean used in heavy traffic. The system also includes 88 earth stations in 64 countries. The stations contain the antennas that make possible the transmission and reception of satellite signals.

Telephone services remain the primary activity of the satellites and the chief source of revenue. Television use accounts for only 3% of the monthly volume. But, it is the ability of the satellites to carry television signals, giving the medium an international scope that has made satellite technology a significant communication development.

58. "...extra, extra, read all about it..."

NEWSPAPERS IN MULTI-SPEAK CITY!

There are one and a half million New Yorkers of foreign culture.

WHAT DO THEY READ?

This page lists foreign language newspapers. Pick out ten, write down their names and give the language in which they are printed.

If you spoke one of these languages, which jobs or careers would be available for you with these newspapers?

New York City's Area Code is 212

50955 © New York Telephone Company 1975

Newspapers (Cont'd)

Campana Prntng Inc
Publishers Compana Greek - Amerikan Review 360W36 ---------- PE 6-0892
Chelsea Clinton News 148W24 ---------YU 9-2121
Chicago Sun-Times Time&LifeBldg -----397-2900
Chief The 150Nassau ---------- WO 2-2690
China Daily News Inc 20Eliz ---------WO 2-3271

CHINA POST THE
(NIU YUE RYH PAO)
"Voice Of The American Chinese"
America's Major Chinese Language Daily
11AttenSt ---------- 431-3897

China Times Inc The 103Mott ---------966-2810
CHINA TRIBUNE THE
210Canal ---------- 964-6185
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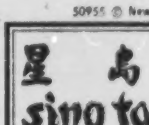

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67

Do you know the language of the letters above?

Many New Yorkers do... especially if they are of Jewish descent..

GET INTO THE ACT:

You don't have to be Jewish!

Find out some things about New York's Jewish heritage. From what countries have Jewish New Yorkers come? At what periods...and for what reasons?

What can you find out about Jewish contributions to the New York scene...in

Books — Theatre

Art — Music

Other

What is the difference between Hebrew and Yiddish?

абвгдежзийклмнопрстуфхцчшщъыьѣ

АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧ

有沒上許話點回一

裏、○念家他我今馬

也還頭、有的一天那

γοις δὲ λεηλατῶν, βοηθησάντα

"Ενθα δὴ καὶ Ἰφικράτης εἰς Φ

עִיר נִבְרָא: לְעֵת

מוּנְקָרָא: וְאַחֲרֵי

الشعر نابط شرا ويدكرون انه كان يتبع امأة مرن

ذيل وكان يدخل عليها رحلا فلما قارب الغلام الحلم

NEW YORK IN PRINT!

Can you identify the languages?

Chapter VI

LANGUAGE AND THE ARTS.

1. Are arts international?
2. Do we need to know other languages for the theatre, opera, song, dance, sculpture, painting?
3. In what ways do we need foreign languages to enjoy the arts?
4. Why do we have cultural exchange?
5. Is New York City an international arts center?
6. Are other cultures involved in the practical arts - fashion? food? design?
7. Which individuals travel here from other lands in the arts field?
8. How important are international arts to the economy of New York City?
9. How do arts attract tourists?
10. Which are the most popular attractions in New York City for foreign tourists? Why?
11. Do we need foreign languages to work in the art fields - performers, workers, agents, planners, artists, etc.?

LANGUAGE AND "THE ARTS"

Can You Understand a Polish Song?

If you knew the language, of course you could. But, people all over the world enjoy each others music, dance, paintings and other arts. Just by listening to the tune or following the steps of a country's dance or looking at the beautiful design of a foreign painting, you can experience a wonderful adventure.

No matter what language or languages you speak or where you are living or visiting, you can enjoy any of the arts. You can also learn a great deal about people, cultures and their beliefs.

MUSIC

"THE POLISH PRINCE"

adapted from an article by Susan Soper.

"Hey, did you happen to see the most beautiful girl in the world? And if you did, was she Polish...Polish"

Bobby Vinton was a big singer once, then almost a has-been, until his mother inspired him to write a Polish song... "Moja droga ja cie kocham"...which you might have heard as "My Melody of Love." He says it's the first Polish-American song.

It was rejected by 7 record companies until he recorded it himself. It was a surprise to him when the tune hit No. 90 and he never expected it to reach No. 1. Polish-American audiences went wild, and now he sings it wearing his "Polish Prince" outfit, a close-fitting white suit sparkling with a fiery red eagle (the Polish emblem)...and dances a polka.

"This Polish thing," says Bobby happily, "brought me back." So successful a come-back that you can now watch the "Polish Prince" on his own syndicated TV show!

What songs do you know that please ethnic audiences?

METS, WHERE NEXT?

The Metropolitan Opera acted and sang "La Traviata" at Van Courtlandt Park in the Bronx. The night before that they had appeared at Central Park. It is estimated that 15,000 people came to hear them sing. Adriana Maliponte and Robert Merrill were two of the star singers.

On May 29th, 1975, the Metropolitan Opera Company sang in Tokyo. They did "La Traviata" with Joan Sutherland, John Alexander and Robert Merrill. The orchestra leader was Richard Bonynge. This was the first of 18 performances for the Mets and was its most expensive tour to date.

One Japanese man who came to the performance said that, "Opera is the same as Bunraku in the sense that you can appreciate it without understanding the language. I know many foreigners here who do not understand Japanese but who burst into tears at Bunraku."

Seeing an opera is the same thing for us. The writer for a journal agreed that opera, symphonies and ballet could be understood without understanding the language. Do you agree or disagree? Explain.

Adapted from an article by Richard Halloran, N.Y. TIMES May 30, 1975

Opera in English? No, Thanks

Adapted from an article by Harold C. Schonberg, N.Y. TIMES September 28, 1975

Horne will sing "Rinaldo" in Italian

When you think about it, why is opera usually presented in the language of the composer? Why not translated?

Well, people have argued about this for years. In fact, "Otello" has been sung in French, "Madame Butterfly" in Bulgarian, "Rigoletto" in Russian. Soviet-bloc countries tend to translate most operas.

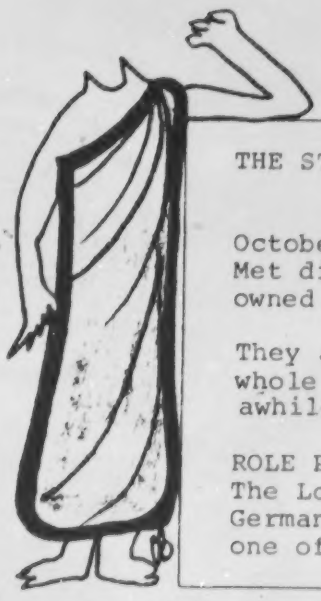
Those who don't like translations say the music and beauty are altered - and besides it is hard to understand opera singers even in their own language!

GET INTO THE ACT:

Read an opera libretto in English. Listen to the opera and follow along with (or afterwards look at) the libretto in the opera's language. Write down some words or phrases you have learned.

You'll remember them because they are part of the story and the music.

ART EXCHANGES!



THE STATUE THAT LOST ITS HEAD: A REAL LIFE PUZZLE
CAN YOU HELP?

October 16, 1975: NEWSFLASH! The Louvre and the Met discovered that a head owned by one and a body owned by the other, belong together. What to do?

They agreed to put the two together and exhibit the whole statue for awhile in one museum, and for awhile in the other.

ROLE PLAY THE DIALOGUE TO GET THE BODY TOGETHER: The Louvre agent speaks French, Spanish, Italian and German, but no English. The Met agent must know one of these.

ART IS TRAVELING around the world all the time.

The painting you see on this page, by the French artist Cézanne, is part of a special exchange between the U.S. and France. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is exchanging gold, treasures and paintings with the Soviet Union.

Cezanne's "Pyramid of Skulls," which is scheduled to be exhibited here in October, 1977

GET INTO THE ACT:

73

Visit a museum or an art gallery. Make a list of things shown there and the countries they come from. Have you thought about the people who travel to buy for museums, and those who set up exhibits?

DANCE CENTRAL PARK SWAYS!

Were you lucky enough to take part in a free belly dance class given by Serena, a Middle Eastern dance teacher and performer? Three free lessons were being given in Central Park's East Green. Most people were self-conscious at first, but the sound of the music and Serena's gentle voice got them moving and swaying.

Serena feels that belly dancing should be appreciated for more than an exercise since it is an art form going back to childbirth rituals and harem dancing.

DANCE BALLERINA "DANSE!"

adapted from an article by Deidre Carmody, New York Times, Friday, 1975, 5/16.

For three weeks, New York has been honoring the 100th anniversary of Ravel's birth by a program called "Hommage À Ravel" by the New York City Ballet Company.

The preview performance was given at the New York State Theatre at Lincoln Center with three new ballets and a dinner party for more than 1,000 people.

The guest of honor was the wife of the president of France who came here especially for the performance.

The artistic director of the New York City Ballet Company, George Balanchine was made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Ambassador, Jacques Kosciuszko-Morizet. "I never know how to say thank you because I was so shy," Mr. Balanchine said in English. "France gave us a lot. La Belle. France gave us La Danse, and one absolutely important thing - why I am still alive - it's because of the wine!"

Mr. Balanchine said he had met Mr. Ravel in Monte Carlo where he choreographed some dances for Mr. Ravel's music. He explained that even though they didn't speak the same language, they communicated through the music.

teatro hispano/hispanic theatre

intar
international arts relations, inc.

INTAR is a Hispanic cultural center. It produces 6 theatrical productions each year, including a children's play; and runs an Acting Workshop, a Children's Theatre Workshop, and a Gallery for exhibits.

508 West 53rd Street 247-6776

Every year, more and more theatres are reaching more and more people in New York City.

Many of these are in streets, parks and plazas during warm weather months.

And many are in foreign languages, especially Russian, Spanish and Yiddish.

Find out when and where you can see theatre in a language you are studying.

Find out, for example, what's going on at INTAR.

Maybe you'd like to get into the act yourself.

our eighth season
nuestra octava temporada
1975-1976

1

la dama boba

DE LOPE DE VEGA
DIRECCIÓN: FRANCISCO MORÍN

27 de Sept. al 16 de Nov.
Viernes y Sábados 7:30 P.M. Domingos 4:30 P.M.
Comedia costumbrista del repertorio clásico español, muy pocas veces representada en N.Y.
Presentada en castellano.

the dumb lady

BY LOPE DE VEGA
DIRECTED BY FRANCISCO MORÍN

Sept. 27 to Nov. 16
Fridays and Saturdays 7:30 P.M. Sundays 4:30P.M.
A comedy of the classical spanish repertoire, seldom performed in New York.
Presented in Spanish

from september 27 to november 16

2

de Martí a Pietri:

DOS POETAS LATINOAMERICANOS EN NUEVA YORK *Una pieza teatral creada por Max Ferrá y Lourdes Casal*
DIRECCIÓN: MAX FERRÁ
MÚSICA: JOSÉ RAÚL BERNARDO

8 de Noviembre a 14 de Diciembre
Sábados 10P.M. Domingos 3P.M. y 7:30P.M.
La experiencia hispana en N.Y. a través de las cartas, artículos y poemas de José Martí (1853-1895), líder revolucionario cubano y de Pedro Pietri, poeta puertorriqueño contemporáneo.
Un programa bilingüe.

from Martí to Pietri:

TWO LATIN AMERICAN POETS IN NEW YORK *A theater piece created by Max Ferrá and Lourdes Casal*
DIRECTED BY MAX FERRÁ
MUSIC BY JOSÉ RAÚL BERNARDO

November 7 to December 14
Saturdays 10P.M. Sundays 3P.M. and 7:30P.M.
The Spanish experience in N.Y. through the letters, articles and poems of Jose Martí (1853-1895), the cuban revolutionary leader, and of Pedro Pietri, a contemporary Puerto Rican poet.
A bilingual presentation.

from november 8 to december 14

3

la herencia puertorriqueña

Una exhibición de luz y sonido presentada con la colaboración del Museo del Barrio
DIRECCIÓN: STEVEN · JAN HOFF

Del 10 de Enero al 25 de Enero
Sábados y Domingos de 2 a 7P.M.
Martes a Viernes de 10A.M. a 3P.M.
Presentada en Inglés y Castellano

the puerto rican heritage

A light and sound show presented in collaboration with El Museo del Barrio.
DIRECTED BY STEVEN · JAN HOFF

Jan 10 to Jan 25
Saturdays and Sundays 2P.M. to 7P.M.
Tuesdays through Fridays 10A.M. & 3P.M.
Presented in English and Spanish

from january 10 to january 25

• Are You Into.....

SONG? ROCK? CLASSICAL? OPERA? ORCHESTRA?

DRAMA? DANCE? PAINTING? GRAPHICS? SCULPTURE?

PICK ONE OF THE ABOVE AND FILL OUT BELOW

	Category	Country	Language
Four Greats To Admire			
Where To Travel To Study			
Where To Go To See/Hear The Real Thing			
Where You Might Travel If You Worked In The Field			
Title Of Career In Languages You'd Need			

FASHION SPEAKS ALL LANGUAGES

You don't have to be Chinese to love a gorgeous silk dress with a tight Mandarin collar and slit sides. More and more New Yorkers are thinking Chinese these days for two good reasons: Chinese is beautiful and Chinese is cheap. Take a walk along Bayard, Elizabeth or Doyer Street, or try Mott and Pell. You can get there on what model Donna Jordon calls the "Shanghai Express," or as we call it, the BMT.

Or perhaps you'd like uptown French fashion at downtown prices? One of the best kept New York fashion secrets is a small cluttered shop on Orchard Street which carries the same fashions as a famous Fifth Avenue department store. Outside there are pushcarts, sidewalk displays and a fringe of dresses hanging from the awnings, but inside there are two floors of high fashion French ready-to-wear.

French chic on Orchard St. is easy on the pocketbook.

For those who prefer Italian fashion, the Gucci family is busy designing fashion with the Italian influence. This year's Gucci prints are all salt water inspired and include seashells in fisherman's nets, sailor's knots, and buoys and ship's helms combined with stripes. You can buy Gucci fashions on Fifth Avenue, but if you feel like travelling, purchase them in London, Palm Beach, Florence, Rome, Chicago or Beverly Hills.

Dr. Aldo Gucci and his designer son Paolo.

Finally, one more country has been enriching the American market with its goods during the last few years - Israel. A total of $37.7 million of apparel was exported to the U.S. from Israel this year. High on the list are leather goods, bathing suits, knitted outerwear and children's wear. Response to the new Israeli imports has been excellent.

A section of a fabric design done in Israel

GET INTO THE ACT:

Do you know of any fashion from another country that might appeal to your classmates? Tell them about it. What careers are involved in international fashion?

MOST FASHION TRAVELS ONE WAY

adapted from an article in the Sunday News, Sept. 21, 1975.

There are 60 women's fashion firms with showrooms in New York, Los Angeles and Dallas representing French manufacturers. In addition 35 firms show collections here twice a year. Another 60 French companies send clothes to be sold in this country. Très bon for the French invasion! Why does fashion traffic flow only one way, to the dollar?

The problem is partly financial. We can compete easily in efficiency, but European countries have many tariff barriers.

Still, Americans keep trying to join the trans-Atlantic traffic. It is important because it involves perhaps 300,000 jobs. Europeans like our designs. In October, 1974, a handful of American firms did show their fashions in Paris. Financially, it was not an American triumph.

GET INTO THE ACT:

1. Can you think of ways American designers might persuade Europeans to buy more of their clothes?
2. Why do we care if fashion travels only one way?
3. What does this mean to jobs and industry here?

Levi Strauss, a 20-year-old Bavarian immigrant, arrived by ship in San Francisco in 1850 to seek his fortune in the gold fields. He brought with him heavy brown canvas cloth which he planned to sell to miners for tents and wagon covers. But, nobody wanted tents! What to do?

Prospectors had another problem -- no work clothes. Levi had a tailor make pants out of the cloth. Word soon spread that "those pants of Levi's" were the strongest around, and they sold quickly.

Levi continued making pants and when the canvas ran out, he switched to a tough cotton fabric originally made in Nîmes, France called 'Serge de Nîmes' or denim. Genoese sailors had long worn pants made from a similar fabric known as 'genes' and later 'jeans.' From the coloring of the fabric, it became known as "blue denim" and the pants "blue jeans."

What do pants have to do with foreign language?

At first the pants were sold mainly to cowboys, miners and other workers who needed rugged clothing. Then children started to wear denim pants or Levis as play clothes. Today, everyone wears blue jeans. Levi Strauss turns 400 million square yards of denim a year into jeans for the American market alone. The company also has offices in 35 countries.

Jeans are worn in Italy, Holland and Australia. They are smuggled into Eastern Europe where $8 basic jeans currently sell for $90 on the Russian black market. In France, you can buy jeans trimmed in fur. Even Princess Anne of England wears jeans!

Although the inhabitants of this planet do not all speak the same language, they have agreed to wear the same pants!

Adapted from "Pants Work Around the World" Reader's Digest August 1974

BUT-
Which way did jeans go?

WHICH LANGUAGE for DINNER?

all in New York!

Food fit for Kings (County)

The food Brooklynites cook is as varied as Brooklyn's ethnic mix.
We talked to many people of diverse backgrounds and heard of many enticing dishes.

FILL IN THE COUNTRY FOR EACH RECIPE: Norway Greece Italy Haiti Puerto Rico

MAKE ONE AND BRING IT TO CLASS.

BRING IN ONE OF YOUR ETHNIC DISHES.

Stuffed Zucchini with Lemon Sauce

Fourteen medium zucchini, cut in halves or thirds
One and one-half lbs. lean, ground beef
One egg
Mix: Until blended
Two cups chopped onions
One-fourth cup rice
Three tablespoons snipped parsley
One-fourth lb. butter or margarine
Two teaspoons salt
One-half teaspoon pepper
Saute: Five minutes
Hot water
Two beef bouillon cubes
Simmer: Thirty minutes
Avoglemono Sauce (recipe below)
Let stand: Five minutes
Servings: Fourteen

Scoop pulp from zucchini with apple corer; save two cups pulp. Mix beef and egg in bowl; set aside. In Dutch oven saute onions, squash pulp, rice and parsley in butter for five minutes. Add salt, pepper and meat; mix well. Stuff zucchini with meat mixture. Place in Dutch oven; barely cover with hot water; add bouillon cubes. Cover and cook thirty minutes until rice is tender. Drain off all broth; use to make sauce; pour Avoglemono sauce over zucchini squash and let stand five minutes.

Avoglemono (Lemon) Sauce

Three or four eggs
One tablespoon water
Beat: Until light and frothy
One and one-half cups broth from zucchini
One-fourth cup lemon juice
One teaspoon salt
Makes: Two cups, about

Beat eggs and water until light and frothy. Beating constantly, add hot broth gradually. When light and foamy, gradually add lemon juice, then salt. Pour immediately over food and let stand five minutes.

COUNTRY _____

Rice with Green Pigeon Peas

One-half lb. salt pork (tocino), diced
Saute: Five minutes
One-half lb. Spanish sausage (chorizo), in small pieces
One small onion, chopped
Two cloves garlic, minced
Two leaves coriander (cilantrio)
One green pepper, cut up
One tablespoon capers
One tablespoon sliced, stuffed olives
One-half teaspoon black pepper
One teaspoon oregano
Saute: Five minutes
One can (8 oz.) tomato sauce
Simmer: Five minutes
One can (8 oz.) green pigeon peas
Three cups water
One teaspoon salt
Heat: To a boil
Two cups rice
Cook: Twenty-five minutes
Let stand: Fifteen minutes
Simmer: Fifteen minutes
One avocado, cut up
One tomato, cut up
Servings: Four

Saute salt pork in Dutch oven until brown and crisp. Add sausage, onion, garlic and coriander, green pepper, capers, olives, pepper and oregano. Saute for five minutes. Add tomato sauce; stir; simmer for five minutes. Add pigeon peas, water and salt; stir. Bring to a boil; add rice; cook, covered, until water evaporates, about twenty-five minutes. Turn off heat, let stand for fifteen minutes. Stir, then simmer for fifteen minutes. Serve topped with avocado and tomato.

COUNTRY _____

Potato Cakes (a dessert)

Five cups hot riced potatoes
One-fourth lb. butter or margarine
One teaspoon salt
Let stand: Until cool
One and one-half cups unsifted flour, spooned into cup
Mix: Until blended
Knead: Few minutes
Flour
Butter or margarine
Sugar
Makes: Three to four dozen

Mix hot potatoes, butter and salt until blended; let stand until cool. Gradually add flour, mixing well by hand. Knead a few minutes. Roll scant cup at a time on a floured cloth-covered board with cloth-covered rolling pin to one-eighth-inch thickness. Cut into rounds (3-inch). Saute in a skillet without butter until bubbles appear, flip over and bake on other side. Turn only once – do not overbake. Spread with butter, sprinkle with sugar; sandwich together in pairs.

COUNTRY _____

N.Y. Sunday News, October 13, 1974

Answers: Zucchini..Greece
Rice & Peas..Puerto Rico
Potato Cakes..Norway

82

Write for recipes for Italian chicken cacciatore, Haitian jack-pork, Jewish cholent, to: Food Editor, THE NEWS, P.O.Box 1406 N.Y.C. 10017

Far East and Near South Meet in City Cafe

A cheerful outdoor cafe opened on the thoroughfare between the Federal Courthouse and the Municipal Building. During July, it was an Italian cafe. You could eat Sicilian pizzas, sausage, cannoli (pastry), and delicacies such as spumoni, gelati and tortoni. (Do you know what they are?)

When the city failed to rent out the ground floor of the Municipal Building as a restaurant, civic groups organized cafes there to prove what a good area it would be. The umbrellas were donated by Alitalia. Manufacturers Hanover Bank gave $500 and Chase Manhattan Bank gave $1,500 for the tables and chairs. Each month, a different ethnic restaurant is given the opportunity to service the cafe.

The cafe has spread a great deal of goodwill because office workers gathered eagerly at the site. One customer summarized the feelings of the people about the cafe, when he said: "It's a delicious idea; it's very European and I feel as if I'm in Paris."

During one particular month, three restaurants serviced the outdoor cafe: The Second Avenue Deli - Jewish Kosher foods; a Chinese restaurant - roast pork, shrimp ding, lo mein and egg rolls; and a Soul Food restaurant - chitterlings, ribs, pigs feet and sweet potato pie.

Many people mixed their foods. Amy Sun, working in Peter Wong's booth, bought a hot dog from a nearby vendor. "I've been eating Chinese food for 19 years. I want to try something American." That's interc\ltural exchange!

What about you? What foods have you been eating? What would you like to try that's new, different, and tells you about your New York neighbors?

Adapted from article New York Times September 11, 1975

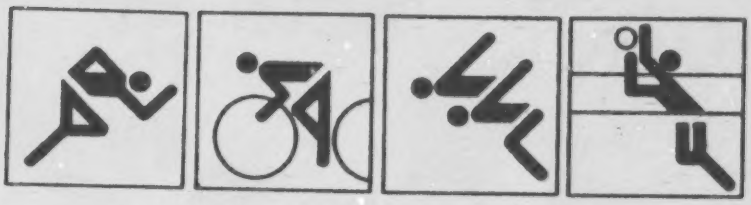
Chapter VII

LANGUAGE AND SPORTS.

1. Do sports bring the world together?
2. Do athletes travel?
3. Are sports involved in international politics?
4. How do foreign athletes communicate?
5. How do participants at the Olympics and international contests communicate?
6. Why would an athlete need to know other languages?
7. Are foreign languages important to sports?
8. How do sports travel around the world?
9. Do athletes need to know the customs of host nations?
10. What careers are involved in sports other than the athletes themselves?

WORLD OLYMPICS IS EVERYONE'S LANGUAGE!

adapted from an article by Avery Brundage, New York Times Supplement, 1972.



Have you ever watched the Olympic Games on television? Champions of all countries, of every race and religion, and of every political belief, march together behind the beautiful Olympic flag during the opening ceremony. All these people will follow the code of fair play in the exciting competitions to come, only because they want to. They are part of the dream of a happier and more peaceful world.

These young men and women are not there just to win medals. They show the world what a national program of physical training and competitive sports can do in creating healthier and stronger boys and girls and making better citizens by following the high principles of the Olympic Code. The Games started in ancient Greek times. Baron de Coubertin wanted to achieve the same goals when he brought back the Games for our world today.

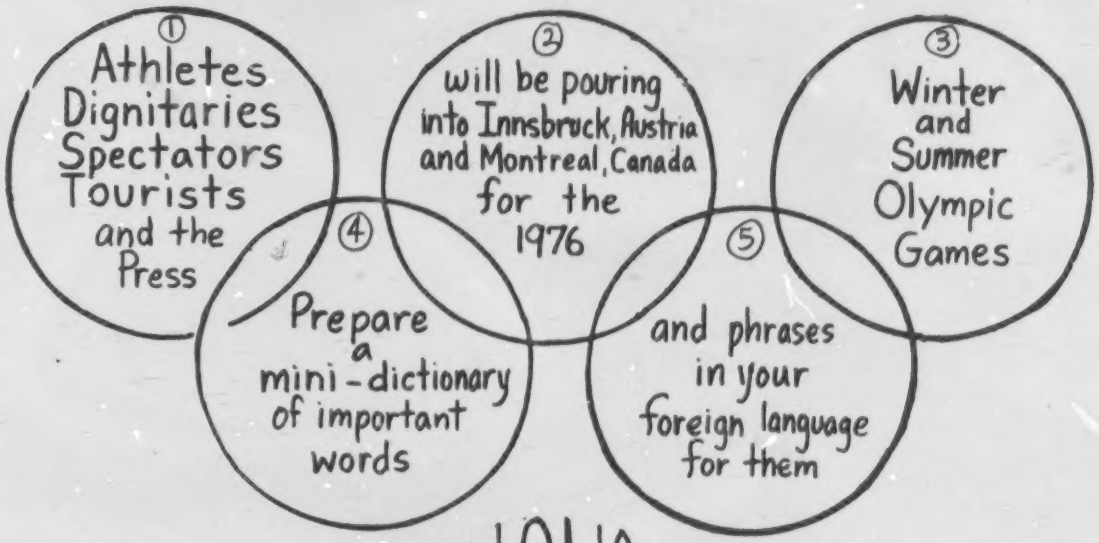
It is hoped that these high principles will be used in other important social, business and political fields.

THINGS TO DO:

1. Using your own words, write a short paragraph on why you think the Olympics is everyone's language.
2. Read these ideas aloud and discuss them with your teacher.
3. Find out how young people in your country become qualified as an Olympic player.

4. When and where will the next Olympic Games be held?

OLYMPICS '76



DICTIONARY

HELLO _____
MY NAME IS _____
GOOD MORNING _____
GOOD EVENING _____
PLEASE _____
THANK YOU _____
I DON'T UNDERSTAND _____
_____
GOOD-BYE _____

Where is the restaurant? _____
Where is a hotel? _____
Where is the toilet? _____
Go right _____
Go left _____
Go straight ahead _____

Where is the Olympic Village? _____
Take me to the stadium. _____
Good Luck. _____

More _____
Less _____
How much does this cost? _____
Money _____
What time is it? _____
When does the train leave? _____
_____

I'm hungry _____
I want food _____
I'm thirsty _____
Is it expensive? _____
I need an aspirin _____

A Day in La Vida Magnifica of Manuel Orantes, the Tennis Conquistador

Manuel Orantes watched his match point glide over the net, out of Jimmy Connors' reach, and bounce squarely into the corner of the tennis court. The U.S. Open was over and Orantes dropped down on his knees like a man praying, holding his racket high.

All of this was simply unbelievable. Manuel Orantes, from Spain, had just crushed Connors 6-4, 6-3, and 6-3.

He rose slowly with a grin spread across his face and walked to the net. Orantes and Connors grasped each other's hands and walked together to the side of the court.

Olé Manuel Magnífico, tennis conquistador!

This story and these headlines were in an English-language newspaper. How many people needed to learn another language? In the tennis world? In the newspaper world?

MANUEL, NUMERO UNO

HOPEFUL GIANT STUDIES ENGLISH!

adapted from an article by Neil Amdur, New York Times, 1975.

Did you ever read NEW HORIZONS IN ENGLISH? That's the book that José López, hopeful linebacker from Mexico City, is studying in his room at Pace University.

He came to the United States to take physical examinations, check out equipment and start the Giant's Summer Training Camp. Jose is 6-foot 1-inch, weighs 222 pounds, and is one of 95 rookies, free agents and second-year players who arrived here to begin training.

"When I think of my situation with the Giants," said 22 year-old López, "I study English very quickly."

HOPEFUL AMERICANS STUDY TOO... GET INTO THE ACT:

Look in the sports pages for news of international leagues in football, basketball, hockey and baseball. Do Americans play on these teams? To what countries do they travel?

GUESS WHO!

In Brazil, he is called "Perola Negra" (Black Pearl).

In Chile, he is called "El Peligro" (The Dangerous One).

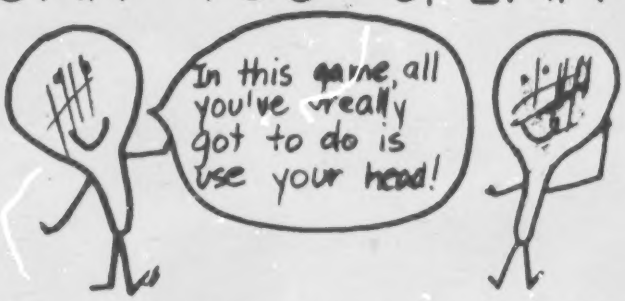
In France, he is called "La Tulipe Noire" (The Black Tulip).

In Italy, he is called "Il Re" (The King).

His real name is Edson Arantos do Nascimento. He was born in the small town of Tres Coracoes in Brazil, on October 23, 1940. He started playing soccer when he was five or six years old. He didn't do well in school and quit after the fourth grade. He likes a simple life even though he is the highest paid athlete in the world.

His name is Pele.

CAN YOU SPEAK PING PONG?



adapted from an article in U.S. News and World Report, April, 1972.

A table tennis team from the People's Republic of China came to the United States for two weeks for a series of matches and visits. This was the first event happening in America to increase good will between the two countries since they decided to become more friendly a year ago.

About half the Chinese population play the game and they have long been No. 1 in the world in table tennis. Here in the United States, sales of table tennis equipment have increased almost 200 per cent. More ping pong sets are being sold now than ever before.

The Chinese team consisted of 14 players including Chuang Tse-tung, three times the men's world champion and Miss Lin Hui-Ching, who held the women's world championship.

Ping pong seems to be a nice way to make friends. One Chinese visitor said, "Winning is temporary, but friendship is permanent."

WHAT ABOUT Judo - Karate - Aikido?

New York Magazine tells us about three arts of self-defense taught in nearly 100 schools in New York:

JUDO is a modern jiu-jitsu -- the papa-san of martial arts. The basic idea is to use your opponent's weight against himself, so no matter how big he is or how small you are, if he (or she) is off-balance, he can be had. If you are very good, you might get to participate in this sport in the Olympics.

KARATE is a system of bare-headed and bare-footed fighting in which fingers, feet and hands become weapons. You learn where to hit - at the vulnerable spots. Kung-fu Chinese Karate stresses circular movements. Okinawan (and Japanese) Karate has abrupt, linear movements, and Korean Karate combines the other two -- plus kicking.

AIKIDO is like JUDO, but is more purely defensive. Its basis is throwing the opponent when he is off-balance.

- ALI vs. FOREMAN in Zaïre
  ALI vs. BUGNER in Malaysia
  ALI vs. FRAZIER in Manila

WHEN ALI FIGHTS

- # THINGS HAPPEN

HOW WILL HAVING ALI FIGHT IN YOUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE COUNTRY BENEFIT THE COUNTRY?

IF YOU WERE ALI, HOW WOULD YOU

Say "Hello" _____

Ask for lunch _____

_____

Ask for hotel key _____

_____

Ask for directions to boxing ring _____

_____

Tell the umpire he's right _____

_____

Tell the umpire he's wrong _____

_____

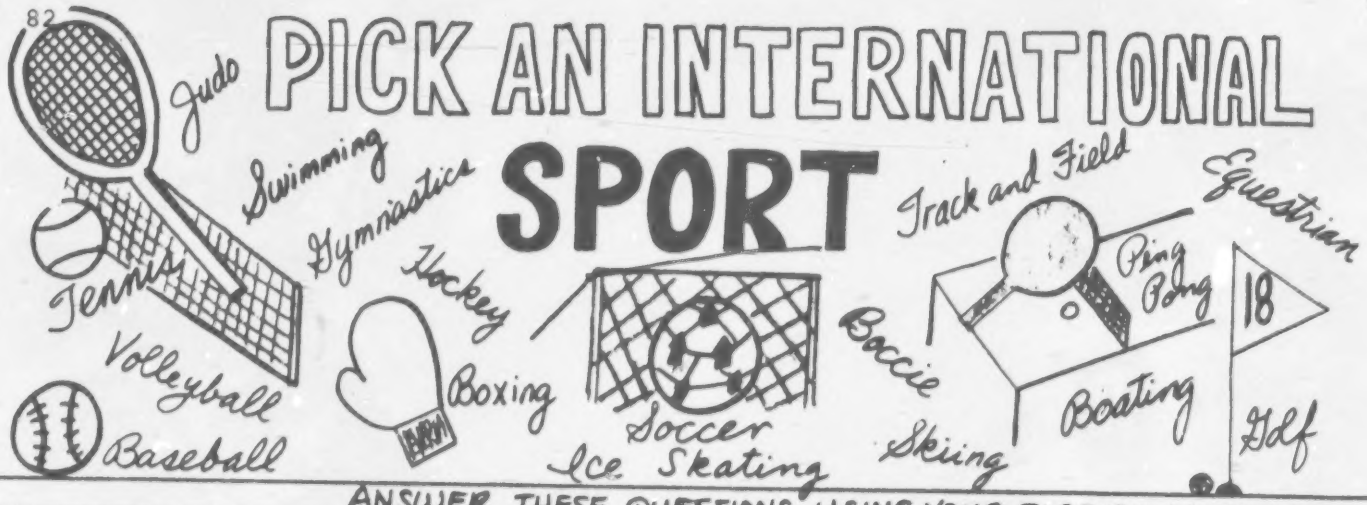
Say "I'm the Greatest" _____

GET IN THE ACT:

1. Locate Zaire, Malaysia, Manila and Venezuela on a world map.
2. Read newspaper accounts of Ali's fights outside the U.S. or other fights e.g., Foreman vs. Norton in Venezuela.
3. In planning the fight, selecting the country and promoting the fight, what kinds of jobs are involved? What languages are needed?
4. Prepare a publicity poster for an Ali fight in your foreign language.

82

PICK AN INTERNATIONAL SPORT



ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS USING YOUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE

MY SPORT:

IN WHAT COUNTRY DID THE SPORT BEGIN?

WHO INVENTED THE GAME?

HOW IS THE SPORT PLAYED?

DRAW A PICTURE OF THE PLAYING AREA OR COURT

WHAT EQUIPMENT IS NECESSARY?

WHERE IS THE SPORT PLAYED IN N.Y.C.?

IN WHICH COUNTRIES IS THIS SPORT POPULAR?

WHAT JOBS ARE CREATED AS A RESULT OF THIS SPORT?

Chapter VIII

IS THERE A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CAREER IN YOUR FUTURE?

1. Is it advantageous to know a foreign language? Why?
2. Which careers are involved with languages? Where would you go to get these jobs?
3. What careers are helped by some knowledge of foreign languages?
4. How can you be helped in your career by knowing foreign languages?
5. Do we get greater enjoyment by knowing a foreign language? Why?
6. Which people who work abroad need foreign language? Why?
7. Who uses other languages to do business in New York City?
8. Does the military make use of foreign languages? How?

IS THERE A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CAREER IN YOUR FUTURE?

adapted from Career World, (Nov. 1974)

Once upon a time, a gypsy fortune teller with psychic powers wandered into a high school foreign language class. After dumping her gear on the teacher's desk, she lit a stick of incense, murmured an incantation, and gazed into her crystal ball.

"What do you think I foresee for each of you in your future foreign language careers?" she asked.

A boy in the front seat replied, "I hope you see me at the United Nations, interpreting world-shaking discussions between American and Russian delegates."

"I want to work in Africa as a foreign correspondent for a newspaper," said a girl in the middle.

And, from the back, a student said, "I hope you picture me as a salesperson for an American company in Europe."

And so it went. All saw themselves in fabulous jobs. The fortune teller shook her head.

"Your daydreams and my crystal ball predictions aren't the same. There are some glamorous jobs such as you've described, but not many. Furthermore, you're going to have to work hard after you find out what it takes to get one of these jobs."

In plain English, careers using a foreign language as a primary skill are essentially limited to teaching, interpreting and translating.

In other occupations where more than one language is required, that language skill is secondary to the primary skill such as engineering, accounting or journalism. Speaking Swahili won't get you a job as a correspondent in Africa if you lack news-gathering skills. Translating is not an occupation for the person who has had 2 or 3 courses in foreign language.

Nevertheless, knowing more than one language can be the plus factor that causes you to be hired over other applicants who speak only English.

Here are some examples:

1. Business, Industry and Commerce.
American firms dealing on an international basis hire executive, managerial and clerical staff who know a second language for their home office and sometimes their foreign office. There are opportunities for technical and engineering staff in companies dealing overseas or with overseas customers and banking and finance organizations hire foreign-language-speaking executives, auditors, accountants, correspondents and analysts.

2. Civil Service.
In addition to the State Department, people with language skills are hired for such agencies as the U.S. Information Agency and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Language skills are often needed for local government jobs in areas with large numbers of minority groups.

3. Other Fields.
Education - including research, administration and overseas schools.
Law - including legal aid and international law.
Library Science - including archives and area studies specialists.
Media - including journalism, film companies and publishing.
Travel and Tourism - including hotels and transportation.
Science - including research and matters of international cooperation.

Got the message? No crystal ball pictures you in a glamorous overseas job without hard work and training. On the other hand, as global communications brings nations closer together, being able to read and write and speak languages other than English can be an extremely useful career booster.

IT ISN'T MAGIC!

IS FOREIGN LANGUAGE THE MAGIC...
TO GET AND KEEP A JOB?
FIND SOMEBODY WHO SPEAKS A SECOND LANGUAGE...WHO WORKS IN ART, FASHION OR FOOD...
WHAT ELSE WAS NEEDED...BESIDES A SECOND LANGUAGE?
A FOREIGN LANGUAGE ISN'T MAGIC...
BUT FIND OUT WAYS IT HELPS PEOPLE DO THEIR JOBS AND WHAT OTHER SKILLS ARE NEEDED AS WELL...

FOREIGN LANGUAGES
and
YOUR CAREER

A FOREIGN LANGUAGE WILL OPEN DOORS!

COSTUMING
- Designing
- Dressmaking
- Millinery

ART
- Artist (Singer)
- Dealer
- Student
- Critic
- Collector
- Curator

INTERPRETING
- Banks
- Hotels
- Hospitals
- Immigration
- Police Court
- Tourist

COMMUNICATIONS
- Cable
- Wireless
- Telephone
- Radio

DRAMATICS
- Opera
- Movies
- Legitimate Stage

TRAVEL
- Tourist
- Courier
- Interpreter
- Guide

EDUCATION
- Teaching
- Research
- Travel

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

LITERARY PURSUITS
- Foreign Correspondent
- Printer
- Publisher
- Librarian
- Journalist
- Author

PROFESSIONS
- Medicine
- Pharmacy
- Nursing
- Geology
- Engineering
- Architecture
- Archaeology
- Ministry
- Mining (Chemistry)

GOV'T SERVICE
- Foreign Service
- Detective
- Customs
- Army
- Navy

COMMERCIAL PURSUITS
- Advertising
- Salesman
- Clerking
- Shipping
- Merchant Marine
- Secretary

HOTEL MANAGEMENT
- Waiter
- Entertainer
- Information

FOREIGN TRADE
- Banks
- Export
- Import

SOCIAL SERVICE
- Settlement Work
- Missionary

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
- Diplomacy
- Law

New Dorp High Scho
Language Dept. Offic

TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

adapted from S.R.A. Occupational Brief #143.

Karen Wood picked up the batch of documents Mr. Hoffman had put on her desk and glanced through them. Some were in French, others in Italian and all dealt with the petroleum industry. Karen started to type a translation...in English.

Martin Serrano, sitting in his booth at the Palace of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, leaned forward and switched on his microphone as the Spanish delegate rose to his feet and started talking about the world famine. Martin spoke immediately into his microphone, interpreting...in French.

These are but two of the highly-trained men and women whose language skills make communication possible in a world where international understanding becomes increasingly important.

Translators generally deal with the written word. Interpreters deal with the spoken word. Just being a good language student does not automatically qualify you for a job requiring use of a foreign language. The ideal is a foreign language plus some understanding of a trade, profession or one or more branches of science or technology. Translators and interpreters must be able to work accurately and quickly. They must be patient and painstaking as they convey fine shades of meaning.

But, for the people with the right qualifications, there are jobs in business and industry, jobs in government, United Nations jobs, jobs in publishing and broadcasting and so on. In most areas of language work, employment opportunities are equal for men and women of all racial and national backgrounds. The work can be varied and stimulating, with the chance to meet people of other races and nationalities.

GET INTO THE ACT:

1. Translators and interpreters, which is which? Give an example of each from your experience or neighborhood worker.

2. Write to the United Nations to get information on jobs for translators and interpreters around the world.

TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS.....A FLOURISHING BUSINESS

FROM THE YELLOW PAGES...

WHAT LANGUAGES ARE REPRESENTED?
WHAT SKILL OR KNOWLEDGE AREAS?

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES and your career

AT THE

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

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INTERPRETERS. Individual examination. Candidates required to interpret into mother tongue, which should be one of the six official languages (see Translators) and must have full auditory comprehension of at least two others.

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WANT A JOB?

SPEAK A FOREIGN LANGUAGE!

LET'S SEE WHAT THE WANT-ADS SAY!

exerpts from "Want Ad Column of the Air" published by N.Y.S. Dept. of Labor

1/

A Manhattan employer is looking for an executive secretary. Must have excellent skills and be fluent in French. Salary $230-$250 a week plus fringe benefits.

2/

Bilingual social workers fluent in English and Spanish are needed. Must have a Master's degree in social work plus one year experience. Beginning salary is $12,000 a year.

3/ Hey, what's a garde manger?

A catering firm is looking for a garde manger. Will accept recent graduate from culinary school. Salary $175 and up.

4/

5/

GET INTO THE ACT:

1. Look in the want ads of your own newspaper and see how many jobs you can find where you need to know a foreign language.
2. Pick two jobs that you are interested in and write the details in boxes 4 and 5.
3. Role-play your job interview with the students selected by the teacher to be personnel managers.

THERE'S ROOM AT THE TOP!

HI!

My name is Cornelius Van Horn and I am Special Services Manager at the World Trade Center. I arrange tours for foreign visitors and port officials who wish to see New York. My ability to speak French helped me get my job.

HELLO THERE!

I am Christina Aki, working in Special Services for Swissair. My duties include speaking to Swissair travelers in their own tongues in order to assist them in finding their way around New York. I speak six languages: Greek, German, French, Arabic, Italian and English. Each time I learn a new language, I add another part to my personality. After 11 years, each day is still so exciting on my job that it feels like the first!

HOW DO YOU DO?

I'm Greg Forsythe, Training Program Supervisor of the Overseas Operation Division at General Motors Corporation. We require our American representatives to speak the language of the country in which they work. I work with executives from many countries and with foreign correspondence. I couldn't do it without my knowledge of German.

BONJOUR!

My name is Jay Rutherford, Production Coordinator at the Metropolitan Opera. I work closely with artists, costume designers and orchestra members from all over the world. I never dreamed that my high school training in French would be so important in my career.

HOW'VE YOU BEEN?

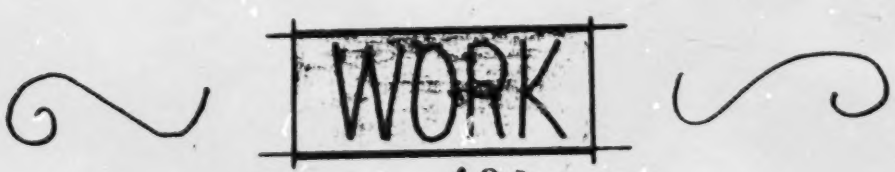
I'm Joseph Elgin, Director of Public Relations at I.B.M. Corporation. I'm responsible for hiring people to work in I.B.M. offices abroad. In some cases, I.B.M. provides language training overseas, but naturally, knowledge of foreign languages would give an advantage to any applicant.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Here are just a few of the places in the New York City area that have jobs for bilingual people. In most cases, the companies indicated that people who know a foreign language can usually earn a higher salary and that bilingual people usually have greater promotional opportunities. Requirements for the positions listed below vary. Most of the positions require some job training.

MACY'S	Personal shopper, salesclerks, buyers
BANCO POPULAR DE PUERTO RICO	All employees
GENERAL MOTORS CORP.	Overseas operations
NEW YORK CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU	Information counselor
BULOVA WATCH COMPANY	Assembly and component testing, sales
CINEFOT INTERNATIONAL CORP.	All secretarial and administrative positions
FERREX INTERNATIONAL CORP.	Secretaries and clerks
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL	Court interpreters, correction officers, housing assistants, playground directors
CHASE MANHATTAN BANK	International department
MARINE CORPS	Interrogation and embassy units
AIR FORCE	Lirguist, interrogator
WEVS RADIO STATION	Radio announcers
BIL-LU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Typists, stenographers, executive positions

What places can you think of in New York City where knowledge of a foreign language would help you get a job?



Chapter IX

WELCOME TO LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

1. Why should we study foreign languages?
2. Why do people study foreign languages?
3. Does language study end at school graduation?
4. Where are the foreign language schools and classes in New York?
5. Do we study enough languages in school?
6. Do we differ from other nations in the study of foreign languages?
7. Is language study getting more practical?
8. How do you think languages should be taught?
9. Which languages will be needed in the future? Why?
10. What do we miss when we don't understand other languages?

LEARN A 2nd LANGUAGE?

YES! SI! OUI!

adapted from the Detroit News Oct. 13, 1974.

Look at some facts:

1. Spanish-speaking communities are growing rapidly in most cities.

2. Some 3,200 United States' firms have branches abroad. And, more than 1,500 foreign businesses have interests in the United States.

The American business community has a distinct need for people who know a second language. A translator who specializes in something like engineering, chemistry or computer terminology can make between $800 and $1,600 a month.

When General Motors hires some one for an assignment abroad, that person is picked first for his/her ability in business or engineering. But, if two people with equal qualifications apply for the job, the one with the second language will get it.

But, a person doesn't have to be an engineer to use languages. Bus and taxi drivers, policemen and hotel employees constantly encounter foreign visitors they can't communicate with. And, any issue of the International Herald Tribune, The New York Times, or The Los Angeles Times will carry want ads crying for bilingual secretaries and receptionists.

So, don't say "non" or "nein", say "oui" or "ya" to learning a second language!

École de langues - Escuela de idiomas - Nihongo kyooshitsu - Language School - As you emerge from the elevator on the 55th floor of the World Trade Center, that's the first sign you see. Now walk through the halls of this exciting school. "Buenos días!" say the students in the first room you pass. "Bonjour!" you hear in the second room. "Buon giorno!" says another group of students. "Zdrastvuytye!" "Shalom!" "Guten Tag!" You have just heard language classes going in Spanish, French, Italian, Russian, Hebrew and German. Continue on down the hall, and you will also hear students studying Chinese, Japanese, Arabic and Portuguese.

Let's stop for a moment and enter the Spanish class. The teacher speaks only Spanish as she gestures, models, and pantomines until everything she says is clear. The students listen intently, repeat what they hear, and then ask and answer questions -- and everything is done entirely in Spanish. Soon it's time for a coffee break, and as they sip their café con leche (coffee with milk), they talk excitedly about their jobs.

Why are these people taking time out, at the end of a busy work day, to learn Spanish?

Ms. V is a staff psychologist in a hospital clinic. Many of the patients that she works with speak only Spanish. She feels that learning Spanish is an absolute must. But Spanish is not only useful to her in her work. "Just the other day, I left a note entirely in Spanish for my baby sitter!" exclaims Ms. V with great pride. She has found that knowing a second language is a real plus both on the job and in her everyday work.

The World Trade Institute Presents:

Practical Language Programs for the Business Community

THE WORLD TRADE CENTER RUNS ITS OWN LANGUAGE SCHOOL. TO FIND OUT WHO ATTENDS...AND WHY...READ ON.

Registrar, The World Trade Institute
Suite 1369, One World Trade Center
New York, N.Y. 10048

I/my Company is/am interested in:

☐ English ☐ French ☐ Japanese ☐ Spanish ☐ Other *(specify)*

I will expect to hear from you in the near future

My telephone no. is

Mr. H is a real estate agent for a firm that does a lot of work in international business. They frequently work with Latin American countries, and that's why he decided to study Spanish. He took Spanish in high school for two years, but "I just wasn't interested in it then," he says ruefully. "Now I see how important it is for me to know how to talk Spanish, and I only wish I had paid more attention. I would have had a chance at better jobs." But he's not finding it too hard to learn Spanish now, especially since he has so many friends in his neighborhood who speak Spanish. "Every time I go into a store," he explains, "my friends teach me a few more new words, so I really have a lot of Spanish teachers!"

Ms. S is a Community Research Specialist. About 40% of the people she works with are Hispanic. "There's no doubt that I'll have to know Spanish if I want to get a promotion, but I also enjoy learning the language. Just the other day I turned on the TV show "Villa Alegre" -- and I understood every single word. I also have a lot of Spanish records. I always liked the music, but now I understand the words too."

Mr. L works in the Division of Procedures of the Department of Social Services. "I have to read a lot of brochures in Spanish," he says. "And I also enjoy learning Spanish because I know it will be useful to me when I travel."

Ms. J is a Parole Aide. "I think most service jobs today need people who can speak Spanish." She had a lot of Spanish training in school -- she took Spanish both in high school and college. But like Mr. H, she feels she didn't really realize then how important Spanish would be for her. "In those days, I just memorized grammatical rules, but I didn't really try to talk Spanish. Now, I'm really concentrating on conversation."

All these people are working very hard to learn Spanish on the job. They all wish they had spent more time in high school learning Spanish. What are their reasons? How about you?

EVEN ASTRONAUTS STUDY FOREIGN LANGUAGE!

adapted from the New York Post, July, 1975.

Vance D. Brand, the Apollo pilot of the joint United States-Soviet space mission, had to study Russian for two years to prepare for history's first international space flight. Even his crewmates, Thomas P. Stafford and Donald K. Stayton, spent more than 1,000 hours studying the Russian language. These Apollo astronauts linked up in orbit with two Russian spacemen flying a Soviet Soyuz spacecraft. This international mission called "The Apollo-Soyuz Test Project" was Brand's first space flight.

Brand described the mission as a fascinating experience. "Astronauts and cosmonauts were able to communicate, in many cases a lot better than the world leaders, simply because astronauts and cosmonauts were doing a unique thing and had a certain camaraderie as a result." During joint visits to both spacecrafts, the American astronauts spoke Russian and the Russian cosmonauts spoke English. The astronauts and cosmonauts conducted joint medical and scientific experiments and shared meals in space.

When the Soviets visited Mr. Brand's home, they were surprised that his wife was a construction supervisor and had a busy career for herself... "When the visiting cosmonauts came to dinner, they couldn't believe I wasn't a pampered housewife," said Mrs. Brand. "Russians seem to have the impression that American women all have maids and lounge around the house like on TV."

APOLLO

1. Launch—3:50 P.M., July 15.
2. First stage separation
3. Second stage separation
4. Apollo extracts Docking Module
5. Maneuvering for rendezvous
6. Rendezvous
7. Joint activities
8. Docking Module jettisoned
9. Service Module jettisoned
10. Command Module lands in Pacific—5:18 P.M., July 24.

SOYUZ

A. Launch—8:20 A.M., July 15.
B. Launch vehicle separation
C. Solar power panels unfold
D. Orbit toward rendezvous
E. Rendezvous
F. Joint activities
G. Deorbit
H. Separation of Orbital, Descent and Service Modules
I. Descent Module lands in U.S.S.R.—6:51 A.M., July 21.

more people are studying languages... how come?

WANT TO STRIKE OIL?

Two dozen students at C. W. Post College in Long Island do... and are going about it in a special way.

They are enrolling in an undergraduate program of international studies to prepare for jobs that are expected to grow in developing, oil-producing countries: Iran, Nigeria, Venezuela, Indonesia...and Arab countries. People will be needed to fill jobs in commerce, investment, government and defense.

Thomas Etro, a sophomore, wants to "set up business deals" with firms in China. Heldor Kazempourkivi, a senior, will probably open an import-export business in his homeland, Iran. Helen Renko, a freshman who speaks fluent Russian, French and Spanish, wants to enter the Foreign Service.

The students are taking international law, politics of developing nations, economics of international business...and the languages, structure, customs and taboos of the nations where they hope to work. "We don't want them ordering bacon in Saudi Arabia," says their department chairman, "especially in fluent Arabic, which would make it worse."

LEARN A LANGUAGE AT WORK!

"Thank you for your recent inquiry about our 3M Language Society. This is a program which was started by employees, for employees: a volunteer program. We enlisted the help of fellow employees to regain fluency in a previously studied language, and to help those who had never studied a language. It grew from a table in the cafeteria to many conference rooms in several buildings-- from 6 people studying one language to more than 600/year studying ten languages."

This is a noon-hour learning program, and there are many ways in which the participants have been helped in their work:

1) they are able to read articles published in their field in another language
2) they can speak directly to visitors from foreign countries and serve as interpreters
3) they can help with overseas telephone calls
4) they can help with new trainees

"We are enthusiastic over our program, feeling that it is helping to build better global communication. In the 8 years the Language Society has been in operation, we estimate that we have reached close to 2000 employees in order to help broaden their experiences. Language capability can be a definite complement to a person's professional activity."

ESTHER F. PIPER, Coordinator
3 M Language Society
St. Paul, Minn.

Chapter X

NEWS FROM N.Y.C. SCHOOLS.

NEWS FROM THE SCHOOLS!

from FOREIGN LANGUAGE LINKS

IDEAS AND ACTIVITIES

I.S. 192 STUDENTS SPEAK TO MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD

"An idea that has been received enthusiastically by the students of I.S. 192, Bronx," writes John Pettinella, teacher of Italian, "has been the use of a ham radio station at the school under the direction of Sten Gould, the audio-visual coordinator. Students have the opportunity to speak the language with contacts in Italy, Spain, Israel and other parts of the world. The future plans include the establishment of regular contacts with individuals, schools and clubs."

PRACTICAL CONVERSATIONAL SPANISH COURSE FOR TEACHERS AT BRANDEIS H.S.

Teacher of Spanish, Carmen-Gloria Arndt writes: "After a hard day's work, many teachers at Brandeis congregate to learn Spanish. The entire class is conducted (by me) in Spanish. Grammar is so gently introduced that the teacher-student is hardly aware of it. It's important to keep close to the maximum speed at which the teacher-student can understand and repeat and retain. The material (phone conversations, interviews, etc.) are presented by dynamic tones and gestures. The Spanish language becomes alive and beautiful!"

COMMERCIAL SPANISH AND BILINGUAL TYPING AT ADLAI E. STEVENSON H.S.

The combined efforts of the Departments of Foreign Languages (I. Pfeffer, Chairman) and Business Education (L. Sheinberg, Chairman) have produced a year's course dealing with Commercial Spanish and Bilingual Typing. Students are programmed for two periods, with credit given from each department.

COMMERCIAL LANGUAGE COURSES AT FRANKLIN K. LANE

Nicholas Newhaus, AP/Foreign Languages, reports that the Foreign Language Department has been offering, for the past three years, Spanish Stenography (Gregg) and Spanish Typing to students who have completed a three-year sequence in Spanish. Several graduates have been able to secure well-paying jobs upon graduation!

P.S. 71X

Highlights of international events... Special assembly on careers for bilinguals, School International Cook Book, International Food Tasting Fair, FL Poster Contest, Italian Poetry Recital Contest, Italian Chorus.... Teacher of Italian, Vincenza Di Leo, Principal, Nancy McDonald.

MINI FRENCH LESSONS AT A&S

Students from Seward Park H.S., Brooklyn Technical H.S. and Franklin K. Lane H.S. taught passing customers the phrases "Je voudrais goûter ce pate." The students distributed "Say It In French" buttons, shopping bags and "Bonjour N.Y." stickers.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS IN EVERY LANGUAGE is the theme of the New York State Association of Foreign Language Teachers' Committee on CAREERS. For further information, contact the Chairpersons: Pearl Warner Hillcrest H.S. and Connie Giuliano, Edward R. Murrow H.S.

NEWS FROM THE SCHOOLS!

from FOREIGN LANGUAGE LINES

JOHN F. KENNEDY H.S. SPANISH ART EXHIBIT

The Spanish Club sponsored an exhibit of works of art inspired by the character of Don Quixote, featuring works in oil, wood, wrought iron, porcelain and papier mache. Several editions of "Don Quixote," some dating back to the early 18th century, were on display. Guests of honor included Robert Mastruzzi, principal of J.F. Kennedy H.S., Mr. Alberto Lopez Herce, Consul General of Spain, Mr. Francisco Bayardo, Assistant Director of the Mexican Tourist Bureau, Mr. Jesus Picotoste, editor of ABC de las Americas magazine and Mr. Peter Bloch, President of the Association for Puerto Rican Hispanic Culture.

DISTRICT 18's BLOCK SCHOOL

A new school for 5 and 6-year olds, offering insturction in French, Spanish and English, demonstrates the principle that language can be offered as early as possible, with outstandingly good results. Carol Harris, head of the Block School, believes that this trilingual atmosphere promotes a good learning atmosphere in social and beginning reading activities. Visitors are invited to a delightful experience!

HAITIAN BILINGUAL PROGRAM AT I.S. 320K

Sixty Haitian pupils are completing the second year of a bilingual program. In cooperation with the N.Y. State Education Department which funds the program, and the French Cultural Services of the French Embassy, which provides texts, audiovisual materials and technical advice, students study five major areas: science, math, social studies (bilingually) and English is taught as a second language. Mr. Martin Levinson, AP, states that the fostering of Haitian culture is appreciated by the community, and Principal Adele Charyn is proud of the results in English and in subject areas.

LANGUAGE PROMOTION AT SOUTH SHORE H.S.

Students from South Shore H.S., accompanied by Mrs. Shari Berk, Mr. Terry Sanford and Mrs. Alice Wolfson, presented a special language program at feeding elementary and junior high schools. Mrs. Berk taught a brief lesson, a film was shown, and the piece de resistance was a presentation of "Aloutee", in the style of "Hair." Everyone agreed that French is Fun!

SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AT HILLCREST H.S.

The School for International Studies, an interdisciplinary program involving a World Tour and the study of the political, historical, literary and cultural contributions of the countries visited is a huge success, announces Pearl Warner, AP/Foreign Languages. The program combines the efforts of the Social Studies, English and Foreign Language Departments. The program is planned for college and career opportunities in such areas as: International Law, Sociology, Anthropology, Diplomatic Services, Politics, Tourism, Import and Export, etc.

A TASTE OF CHINESE CULTURE - EXCHANGE VISITS BY STUDENTS FROM SEWARD PARK H.S.

Students from Seward Park H.S., in a program of dance and demonstrations of Kung-Fu, introduced Elmont H.S. (Long Island) students to a taste of Chinese traditions. Dr. Chih Peng Ying reports that the enrollment of Chinese-American students is close to one-fourth of its student body. Chinese is one of the seven languages offered at the school.

SPANISH NEWSPAPER FEATURES IN THE CLASSROOM AT AUGUST MARTIN H.S.

The use of the foreign language newspaper can be effective in the following areas: current events (we discussed the Mid-East, the Energy crisis, the Women's Lib movement); travel sections; horoscopes (high student interest); El Consultorio Sentimental (students are anxious to play the role of the expert and enjoy giving advice); editorials; book reviews; comments on the theatre and the arts; recipes; fashion news; society news; puzzles; sports; jokes; riddles; cartoons; excerpts from literature; advertisements and "want ads." "Don't neglect a source that is rich in many language activities," urges Samuel La Rocca, AP/Foreign Languages.

TEACHING TECHNIQUES -- WHY NOT TRY THESE...?

Teach dialogues which permit students to role-play job interviews...Prepare mini-courses in languages for radio and TV announcers (news, sports). Have students prepare a "travel talk" on jobs in foreign countries. Plan a trip with students; role-play various contact people, such as the travel agent, stewardess, taxi-driver, hotel clerk, etc. Play "What's My Line?" in the foreign language.

104. # NEWS FROM THE SCHOOLS!

from FOREIGN LANGUAGE LINES

USUAL AND UNSUAL AT I.S. 34R INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

Unusual -- First Foreign Culture Festival Day.
Usual -- Assembly Program.
Unusual -- Eight I.S. classes and two P.S. classes performed at assembly program.
Usual -- Exhibits of French, Italian and Spanish customs, cities and life styles
Unusual -- FL department and other staff members engaged in folk dancing for and with students during the day.
Usual -- Spirit of camaraderie.
Unusual -- Wine-tasting party for staff after school hours.
Most Unusual -- Student-Faculty Mariachi Band entertained in classrooms and corridors during the day. Most interesting, reports Antoinette de Gaetano, Administrative Assistant.

J.H.S. 216 Q

Foreign Language is alive, well and flourishing! At the Foreign Language Fair, student projects were displayed on art, literature, customs, music, dress, food, history, theater and architecture of French and Spanish-speaking countries around the world. Gaily colored pinatas were suspended from the ceiling, and colorful posters and charts covered the walls of the library. It was a spectacular event, sparked by Principal Seymour Sternberg, AP Jay Sternberg and the six members of the foreign language department.

BRONX H.S. OF SCIENCE

Science/French/Space Project: Matthew Degel and Damon Simonelli, who are studying Scientific French, wrote and produced a slide/sound presentation on the U.S. Space Program, inspired by their teacher of French, Stephen Howard.

SUSAN E. WAGNER H.S.

A group of students from Susan E. Wagner H.S., accompanied by Mr. Marvin Wasserman, AP/Foreing Languages, visited Prall J.H.S. (27) and presented a program of song and dance.

INTERNATIONAL FOODS FESTIVAL AT CURTIS H.S.

The purpose of the Festival was:
1) to publicize our Foreign Language Program at Curtis H.S. and at the same time, to get as many students and parents as possible involved; and
2) to make money for our foreign language Scholarship Fund.

It was held Friday evening, May 3, 1974, from 7:00 to 11:00 pm, in the student cafeteria. Tickets were sold for $1.00, which probably accounts for the huge turnout (over 400). Food was contributed by students and their parents. The cuisine was ethnic, with dishes from such varied countries as Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Russia, Egypt, China, Korea, etc.

The Festival was a joint production of the Foreign Language Department AND the Home Economics and Nursing Department. Miss Shea, in her International Cooking course, contributed much of the ethnic foods and distributed exotic recipes. Space does not permit us to mention the great number of teachers and students who made this such a success. WE'LL DO IT AGAIN NEXT YEAR!

Leon M. Loan, AP/Foreign Languages

NEWS FROM THE SCHOOLS!

from FOREIGN LANGUAGE LINES

LEFFERTS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 61K

Dr. William Moody, Principal, reports that all incoming 6th graders study a foreign language. New elective offerings are: Russian, Italian, Hebrew, French literature for the French-speaking, Conversational French, Famous French Personalities and Places, and Portuguese.

FRENCH FOR FUN AT J.H.S. 52M
(D. Massaria, Principal)

A new course is being piloted with the express goal of making the language FUN for the students. Evelyn Popper, the teacher of this new course, indicated that it is basically a conversation course with expanded questions and answers, vocabulary building through pictures and transparancies, games, songs, etc. No reading or writing will be expected of the students unless "THEY want to read and write." No tests will be given unless "THEY want to be tested." "If there is homework, it will be FUN homework such as telephone calls to classmates to practice the dialogues."

ALTERNATIVE COURSES AT I.S. 61R

A new course at the school has generated interest in foreign languages. Geared to student interests, reports team leader Dorothy Dalis, students have explored such topics as the Huguenots and their influence on Staten Island, French, Spanish and Italian in the world, fairy tales, filmstrips, film loops, and slides, using vocabulary in each language as part of the curriculum. Principal Bernard Walker is pleased with the results.

BROOKLYN TECHNICAL H.S. - SCIENCE/LANGUAGE READINGS

As part of the language offerings, Bernard Leibowitz, AP/Foreign Languages, describes the science/language readings: Electricity, the Themometer, Chemical elements, Nature of Heat, Electronic Theory, Atomic Theory, Automotive Science, the Solar System, the Ocean, Biological Solvents, Human Physiology -- all in French, Spanish and German.

ANDREW JACKSON H.S.

International Dinner: choice of 31 menu items, Joan Jarvis, AP/Foreign Languages.

ITALIAN COMMERCIALS AT P.S. 48K

Michael Chiappetta has his students dramatize commercials in Italian classes. Do you recognize these?

Non stringere il Charmin!
Non posso credere che ho mangiato tutta la cosa!
Mm buona, mm buona, che la minestra Campbells, mm buona!

LUNCH AT A FOREIGN RESTAURANT FOR I.S. 218K STUDENTS

Prior to the trip to the restaurant, reports Ann Marie Christie, the class examined French cook books, labelled a basket of fruit in French, chose the specific menu to be ordered by each student, had "un petit dejeuner" in class, enacted a scene in a restaurant, and planned the trip. "This was an experience never to be forgotten!"

HERE'S AN ANSWER! QUESTION: How Can We Boost Enrollments in French?

To boost the enrollment of students in French classes, we started a campaign in February of this year. We organized a Mardi Gras Carnival that lasted for a week and was celebrated in all grades. It consisted of a very lively assembly program. We also had an "Open House" for teachers, parents and students. We served more than one thousand crepes suzettes of all different sorts (some were flambees). The crepes were made by the students.
The French Department was very active on articulation with feeder schools. The newcomers (for September 1974) were presented with the filmstrip "Why French?" in the assembly programs at each of their schools. Students received stickers, "I Flip for French." Discussion followed the presentation, and as a result, we registered, so far, two more French classes than last year.
WE PLAN TO DO MORE VARIED ACTIVITIES NEXT YEAR IN ORDER TO MAKE THE LEARNING OF LANGUAGE MORE ENJOYABLE.

Mrs. E. Winkler
I.S. 88K

106. # NEWS FROM THE SCHOOLS!

from FOREIGN LANGUAGE LINES

THIS WAS THE WEEK THAT WAS..FRENCH LANGUAGE WEEK
February 28 - March 8, 1975

Mayor Beame's Proclamation of FRENCH LANGUAGE WEEK.
Visit by M. Yves Milhoud, President du Conseil de Paris to City Hall Ceremony.
Four City-wide contests (photography, art, "I chose French because..." and contributions of French speakers to New York City.
Awards to contest winners on March 7, 1975 at Services Culturels.
Films, presentations, activities in schools and colleges.
Gala Meeting of the A.A.T.F., Professor Dorothy Brodin, President.

NEW DORP H.S.: French songs and skits at P.T.A. Meeting. If you would like a recipe for "Crepes Fines Sucrees," write to Adele Farella, AP/Foreign Lang.

J.H.S. 228K: French Day at the school featured a guest speaker, songs by Yves Montand, films on "Paris en Bateau." Mrs. Merkin was a wonderful speaker!

MORRIS H.S. ANNEX: Program highlighting songs, skits, "Why Study French," dances and enthusiasm stimulated by teacher of French, George Weisz.

J.H.S. 104M: BLOCK PARTY organized by the Foreign Language, Music and Art Departments. Several hundred parents and students joined in the singing, in the eating of the international cuisine, and in the singing of "Old MacDonald Had A Farm" in French and Spanish.

FORT HAMILTON H.S.: Nino Dia, AP/Foreign Language, reports that FRENCH LANGUAGE WEEK was celebrated at the school with filmstrips, slides, tapes, records, original skits and a French Food Tasting Festival.

J.H.S. 202Q: Two teachers of French, Miss Quenneville and Miss Sadka, spearheaded an exciting program of skits, folk dances, posters and the preparation of French foods by students.

HAAREN H.S.: Aubrey Reuben, AP/Foreign Language, submitted student comments gathered by Bluma Gilman on trips to the Canadian and French Consulates during FRENCH LANGUAGE WEEK: "...it was one of my greatest experiences;" "Je dis 'Merci';" "I learned a lot about Canada;" "...the movies were in French, but I was able to understand a lot..."

J.H.S. 22M: Mrs. Blanche Peace and students arranged an impressive French Exhibit in the school library.

WASHINGTON IRVING H.S.: Lillian Schloss says that French week was a "tremendous success at the school: 1) Each French student wore a tag "Study French" and gave 10 others to friends; 2) Posters were made by the art students; 3) Students in Home Economics made "Quiche Lorraine;" 4) Mini 5-day course was given in French.

- VISITS TO FRENCH FAMILIES IN N.Y.C. -

Recemment, j'ai eu le plaisir de pouvoir utiliser la langue que j'apprends a l'ecole, dans une experience aussi instructive qu'agreable.

ABNER SIEGEL, Student
John Bowne H.S.

My twins, Gina and Mary, and I shall long remember the wonderful experience we had when we attended "une soiree vraiment francaise." A delicious French dinner, good conversation and a most cordial hospitality made for an unforgettable evening.

GINA SULLIVAN
J.H.S. 228K

SCHOOLS GO BILINGUAL!

en Español

Because there are so many Spanish-speaking students in New York City, a new program has been introduced into the school system, and it is called bilingual education. Students learn their subject matter in their native tongue - Spanish - and at the same time get a heavy concentration of English as a Second Language. Thus their math-science-history studies do not suffer while they are learning to master the English language. Gradually, more English can be introduced into all lessons, so that the students can eventually go on to the regular classrooms.

in Italiano

Yes! New Utrecht High School is going to teach its subjects in Italian to 220 Italian students who speak almost no English. This is the nation's first bilingual high school study program for Italian immigrants. Representative Leo O. Zeferetti went to a lot of trouble to get the federal money for this program. Mr. Stephen Aiello, a Brooklyn member of the Board of Education said, "Even though this program is a good first step, we still have a long way to go. We found that there were at least 700 non-English-speaking Italian high schools students in New Utretcht alone." Many Italian immigrants settle in Bensonhurst because they have relatives in the neighborhood.

Italian-speaking students are the second largest group of non-English speaking students -- after Spanish-speaking students.

and which other languages?

A B C D E F G H I J

GET INTO THE ACT!

HOW ABOUT YOU?

HSVP Sponsors Bilingual Volunteers

In September, the High School Volunteer Program will sponsor a bilingual volunteer program. Students with knowledge of any foreign language will work in an agency where they can use this asset and obtain an educational experience.

Among the participant agencies is the Department of Social Services. In this agency volunteers will be placed in Income Maintenance Centers in order to translate and provide concrete help to clientele. Students will have the opportunity to deal with clients on a one-to-one basis and will obtain invaluable experience.

About 20 hospitals are offering a variety of jobs to bilingual students. Representative of them is Morrisania where students will act as client escorts in the clinic, register clients, take them to the appropriate department, translate and stay with them until they leave the clinic.

Planned Parenthood will utilize volunteers to translate two pamphlets on pregnancy determination and abortion from English to Spanish. Consultants will be available to discuss concepts and special medical terminology. These pamphlets will be published jointly by Planned Parenthood of New York and the New York City Department of Health.

Special programs to tutor English as a second language are available with the Archidiocese of New York, the United Brotherhood Multiservice Program and the Puerto Rican Family Institute.

Students will also be placed in Family and Appellate courts and will work as aides to the court clerks. They will man information booths for non-English speaking clients in the Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island courts.

These are a few examples of the openings available to bilingual students. The High School Volunteer Program will conduct a special training seminar for bilingual students in conjunction with participating agencies. Each student will be placed in an agency most suitable to his career objectives or interest.

For more information about any aspect of the Bilingual Program contact Angela Rebollo at 566-6730.

Call for Spanish-Speaking Volunteers. The Mayor's Hispanic Criminal Justice Task Force is in urgent need of Spanish-speaking volunteers to serve in a variety of facilities such as police precincts, prisons, courts, district attorney's offices and probation and parole offices during vacations and/or holidays. Staff interested in this voluntary service are requested to contact Mr. Carlos Arce, Mayor's Hispanic Criminal Justice Task Force, Room 903, 51 Chambers Street, New York 10007; telephone: 566-6712 or 566-6713.

Middle Western City Offering a 'Foreign Language Bank'

DES MOINES, Iowa (NYT)—"How do you say 'blue eyes' in Russian?" asked the telephone caller. "Our dog is a husky and we want to name him 'blue eyes.'"

An impossible question in this Middle Western city of 200,000?

"Not at all," said Dorothy Towne, executive director of the Des Moines Council for International Understanding, who referred the caller to the council's new foreign language bank.

"We've had at least 100 requests for help with languages, ranging from Swahili to Urdu, since our foreign language bank book, or directory, came out September 15," she said.

The book, a directory of persons in the area able and willing to act as interpreters and translators, with their home and office phone numbers, meets a long-felt need in the Des Moines area, Mrs. Towne said.

The free, 12-page booklet shows an astonishing array of languages: Swahili, Lingala and Lonkundo from Africa; Arabic, Azerbaijani, Indonesian, Korean, Malay, Tagalog, Thai, Turkish and Vietnamese. In addition, there are six dialects of Chinese, nine varieties of Indian and Pakistani, plus most of the European languages.

Laotian has been added since the directory was published. Somsok Saythongphet, the translator, is a former Iowa State University student who has returned to Iowa to work with refugees from Laos.

The booklet also contains a list of consuls and vice-consuls of foreign governments in Des Moines and a commercial translating and interpreting service. The booklet was sent to all persons listed in it, to businesses—mostly exporters—that requested it and to state and city offices.

Publication and mailing costs were financed by seven local banks that donated $525 each. The council itself depends heavily on volunteers.

"All of the language help is free," Mrs. Towne said, "but if it involves a long, complicated document where a fee should be charged, the amount is decided by the two parties involved, not by us. We are a referral service."

New York Times November 8, 1975

GET INTO THE ACT:

COULD YOU SET UP A FOREIGN LANGUAGE BANK IN YOUR SCHOOL? IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

HOW MANY LANGUAGES WOULD YOU INCLUDE? WHAT ARE SOME QUESTIONS THAT WOULD BE ASKED?

DID YOU NOTICE IN THE STORY ABOVE THAT THE CITY THAT NEEDED THE LANGUAGE BANK IS NOT NEW YORK BUT IN THE MIDDLE WEST...MAYBE FOREIGN LANGUAGE IS USEFUL EVERYWHERE!

LIST THE LANGUAGES FOR YOUR BANK:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

WRITE OUT SOME WORDS OR SENTENCES YOU WOULD PUT IN YOUR BANK:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

MEET YOUR TEACHER

Students: How well do you know your foreign language teacher?
Who are the other language teachers in the school?
Do you have to be born in another country?
Are there careers in teaching foreign languages for NYC students?

Here's one way to find out:

Borrow an idea from Elias Bernstein Intermediate School (I-31 Richmond). Interview your foreign language teachers and print up the interviews in a guide titled "Meet Your Teacher."

What did they ask:

"Where are you from?"
"What language(s) do you teach?"
"Where did you learn the language(s) you teach?"
"What do you think of the students at our school?"
"What are your hobbies?"
"What makes your day?"
"What changes would you like to see, if any could be made?"

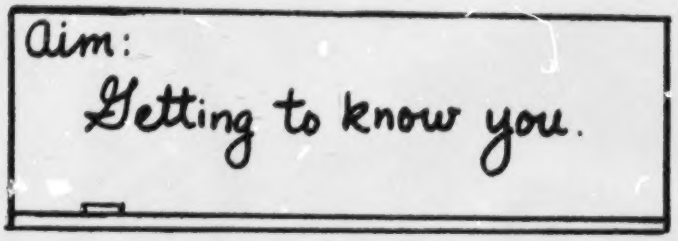
What did they find out:

Their foreign language teachers were born and raised in all sorts of places...Trinidad, India, Venezuela, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Queens and the Bronx. Some learned their languages in another country, some with their families in New York City, and others at New York City High Schools. They like their jobs, their students, their families... and traveling. Some wanted more conversation courses and more activities - dances, skits, visits.

GET INTO THE ACT:

Why not interview the foreign language teachers in your school? You might find out it is possible to learn enough to be a foreign language teacher yourself...with a special skill that will make traveling an exciting hobby for you.

MEET YOUR STUDENTS!



WHO STUDIES WHICH LANGUAGES IN NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS?

Foreign Language	Enrollees, 1975	Enrollees, 2000
Chinese	580	
French	53,036	
German	2,336	
Modern Greek	263	
Hebrew	2,182	
Hungarian	20	
Italian	18,667	
Latin	600	
Russian	170	
Spanish	162,580	
Swahili	3	
Yiddish	15	
Other		

There are 240,000 Foreign Language enrollees in New York City elementary, junior and senior high schools in 1975-76. There are 1,100,000 New York City students in all.

What do you think this will be in the year 2000?

Assuming the number of students stays the same - 1,100,000 - in the year 2000, and based on what you have studied in this book and your own thinking about languages and the future of the city and the world, you be the educational planner and project the figures for column 2.

These flags were part of THE LATIN BICENTENNIAL BOOK by Alfonso Serrano, que nacio en 1957 en el Bronx, un alumno de escuela superior De Witt Clinton!

UNE PARTIE DE BASEBALL

VOICI UNE HISTOIRE DES VIEUX CARDINALS DE SAINT-LOUIS. Un dialogue entre Jacques et Pierre. (Nos remerciements à Abbott et Costello.)

J: Au petit champ il y a QUI au premier but, QUOI au deuxième but et JE NA SAIS PAS au troisième but.

P: Qui est au premier but?

J: Oui, Qui est au premier but.

P: Quoi?!?

J: Non, non!! Il est au deuxième but! Maintenant, comprenons ça! Qui est au premier but.

P: Je ne sais pas.

J: Non, non!! Il est au troisième but.

P: As-tu des voltigeurs?

J: Oui.

P: Qui est le voltigeur de gauche?

J: Non, Qui est au premier but.

P: Quoi, c'est le nom du voltigeur de gauche?

J: Non, Quoi est au deuxième but!

P: Je ne sais pas.

J: Non! Il est au troisième but!

P: Dis-moi le nom du voltigeur du gauche.

J: Pourquoi?

P: Parce que!

J: Non, non! Il est le voltigeur de centre.

P: As-tu un lanceur?

J: Oui.

P: Quel est son nom? Dis-moi son nom.

J: Demain.

P: Pourquoi?

J: Non, il est le voltigeur de gauche.

P: Qui est le receveur?

J: Non, il est au premier but.

P: Écoute. Je suis le receveur. Quand Demain lance la balle, le frappeur frappe la balle et je jètte la balle a qui au premier but?

J: Enfin tu l'as dit parfaitement!

P: Je ne sais pas de quoi je parle!

J: Tu prends la balle et tu la jèttes à Qui.

P: Qui?

J: Bien sûr.

P: Je prends la balle et la jètte à Bien Sûr.

J: Tu la jèttes a Qui!

P: Bien sûr.

J: Non, non! Qui! Tu la jettes a Qui!

P: Je m'en fîche.

J: Non, il est à l'arrêt-court. Tu la jettes à Qui.

P: Arrrrrgggggggg.....

Jonathan Greenberg, I.S. 61(R)

INCREASE YOUR POWER THROUGH ANOTHER LANGUAGE

Squeak, squeak...
MEOW!
"BOW WOW!"
Mama, Mice don't say "Bow Wow!"
Well dear, speaking a foreign language can really come in handy Sometimes!

ITALIAN WORD JUMBLE

---The following Italian words are scrambled. Unscramble them and see if you can find the word that is formed from the letters in the circled boxes. Also, use the clue to help you figure it out.---

1. COIUN

2. MASENITAT

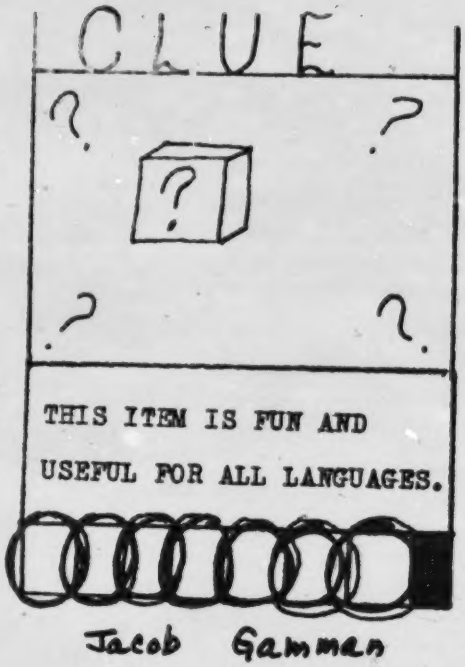
3. MERDIBEC

4. MENORE

5. HAVICE

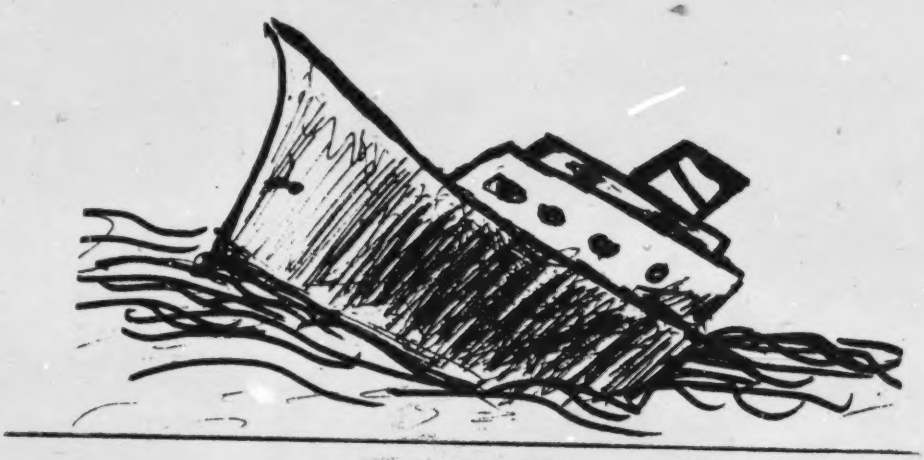
6. COPUBLIB

7. TOPSER



Jacob Gamman

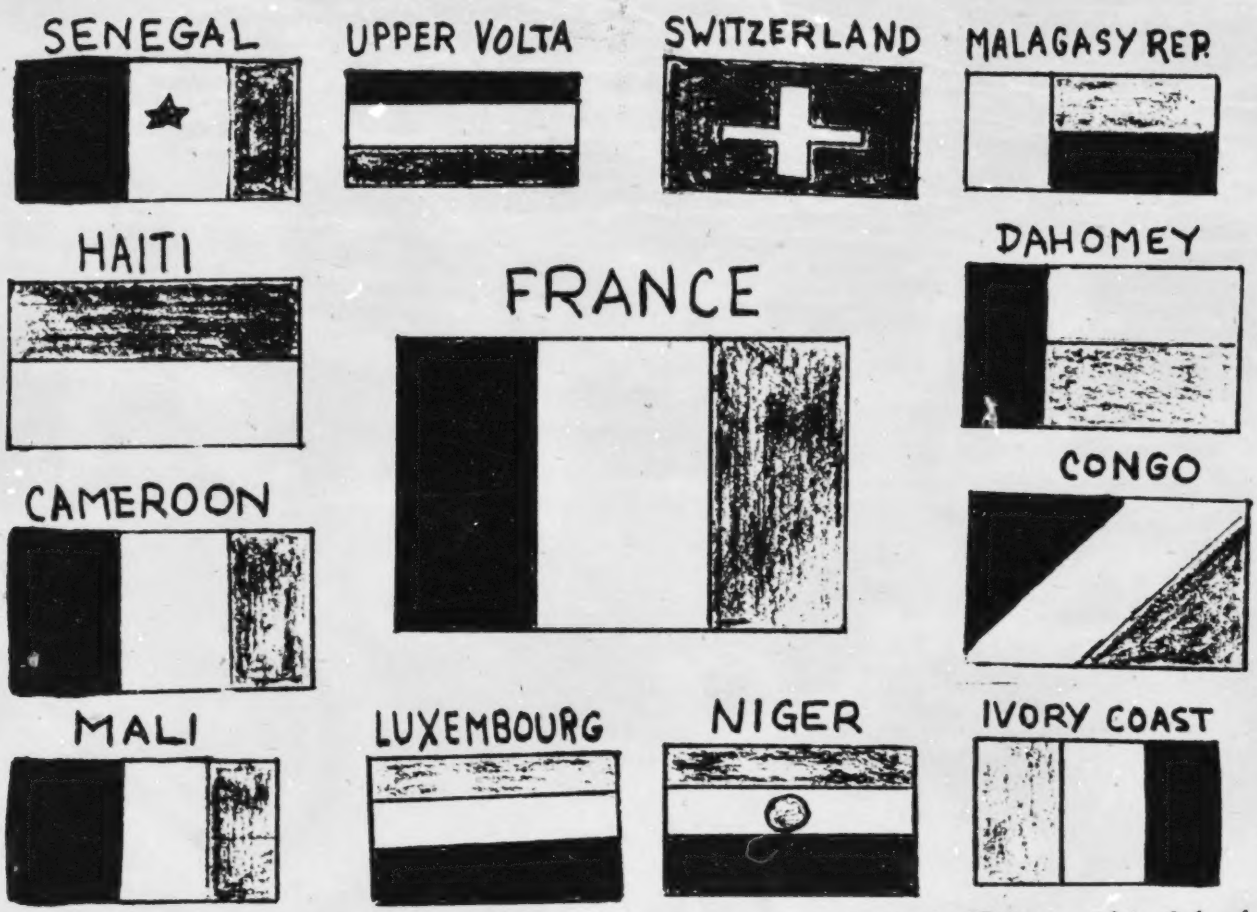
115.



ESO ES! Alex Frank

Robert Cohen

WHERE IN THE WORLD... WOULD I USE FRENCH?



Morris Intermediate School

GET INTO THE ACT:

1. On a world map, put the flags in the countries where they belong. Would you want to add Lebanon, Viet Nam, Algeria and Canada? How many continents have you covered?

2. Would it be easy to go around the world with French? Without French?

3. You are a travel agent. A tourist wants to go around the world, and all he/she speaks is French. Plan his/her route.

And in New York you find these words in the menu of some good restaurants. What do they mean?

BEARNAISE SAUCE: an egg-based sauce flavored with shallots, tarragon and other herbs.

BECHAMEL SAUCE: made of flour, butter, milk and bouillon of meat or fish.

BEURRE BLANC: a sauce for fish, made from butter, shallots and wine vinegar.

BOMBE: different kinds of ice cream served together in a special mold.

CREME CHANTILLY: whipped cream.

CREPES SUZETTE: very thin pancakes served with sugar, jelly, or brandy.

CRU: an official term used in the grading of wines.

FOIE GRAS: the liver of a goose which has been overfed.

FONDUE: grated cheese melted in white wine, seasoned with herbs.

RATATOUILLE: a stew made from peppers, eggplants, tomatoes and other vegetables, seasoned with herbs.

REMOULADE: mayonnaise sauce with mustard and scallions. Used for white fish and meat.

SALADE NICOISE: fresh salad made of peppers, tomatoes, potatoes, hard boiled eggs, olives, anchovies and a special sauce.

SALADE MACEDOINE: cooked vegetables with a mayonnaise and mustard sauce (meat or fish can be added).

TRIPE A LA MODE DU CAEN: beef tripe cooked very slowly.

TRUFFLES: a species of underground mushroom, with a distinctive flavor.

or.... What about some Wine and Cheese?

CAN YOU TELL WHICH ARE WHICH?

BOURSIN BENEDICTINE COINTREAU BEAUJOLAIS CHAMPAGNE GRUYERE BORDEAUX ROQUEFORT GERVAIS BURGUNDY CAMEMBERT BRIE

WINES	CHEESES

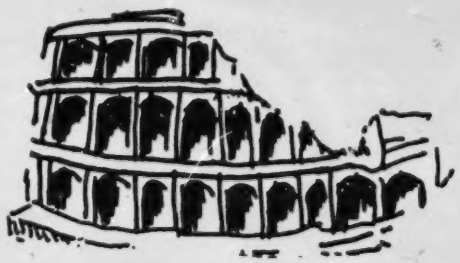
Mercedes Arazoza, 7-1
Tuley Guadamir, 9-5
I.S. 88

TROVINO I NOMI DELLE REGIONI E CITTÀ PRINCIPALE D'ITALIA

B P R T T F W G C B M L P O P X Q W C C A B O S T P O E M S C H W
A E R I T C J N V E N E Z I A Y O W D T R I E S T E D D A R E O L
O M G O B G R E O A R E P E R T I F R E R E O R Q T O S N J K B S
S E V J Y B L H I U S E L N A O P E D U Y L F E S T Z M E Q Q A D
C M Q N M F K T G D M D O E O T N E R T C A M P A M E L E L N S O
W I R S A P E I P S L A A L T E R U V Z A R U A E L D E Z G J I B
I L T C R O A F N T I T D E E R A G U T R I M P E B E N N O O L T
V A T Y W S C A N D Z A I R B M U T E D L X N W Y I X U D L E I Y
A N C Z V N U I R V T Z Q R S T C B F L N O O Z L I Y T D H G C U
T O L F P T Y A G N I P N G X Y Z W A G O N K O X R O S V G T A V
R M T T N A B A F C B O B O L O G N A N C G P L Q A P A L B U T F
L P L P E M D E I S Y X O L H G D E F A E A H J Q B T T C C A A E
D N L E O N D C E L Z W B I J K N Q R F N R I R Q O S P O A E N C
N I A L T A I B N D G V U T L M P O S N I S S A E N F P R L E C H
I L P F Y O R Y I T O U W X T U E D C N P D A I M S N I S A H N A
O S G D F E G T E M L W P Y Z V S L H I I D R N S E I C Y B A I R
A R O C N A N A F Z Z R V I P Y K C L F O W L A H R F U H R A P E
R S T U V X C H I A E W T Z E X U D A A B N G P R S H F D I U L Z
Q X Y Z W S M S S E M S L I X M N M S B B S C M E I W E N A E L N
P R P Z M G J V A E Y V D A Q R O O Z T N N I A T M I K I H C P E
O L Q Y Q E G P S W B U L A E R V N I E D A N C O I E R N Y D A R
I A G F G N L O M T X T N L I N L L T B O M N A O E A Z E R I S I
G Z O P F O G X Y A Q S R A Y S M B S E R K R I N T I D V N E L F
O I Q G I V O U C H Z H C S T E R O B F T P C A E G O A N E T S F
I O W D T A I R U G I L E S C A P A M C O Q L J J H Z R K J H I C
G I O L E S E A E A R O E H R E N C A T O U S D I S Q W I N O P H
E G S N F S A L C L T G A T I F E A R O F E I S P I L Z E N E P R
R G N C O I D R I E O S E R N E B D C H K P T E R A Z N E T O P F
E E U A N E P O N I W W K L Y B D W H S L K E C H N E L S P A U A
R R L M E A M E T O N T V Z N K J L E J O L R D E N T N C I T S L
L M E S Y F V V L E S K W D A A N J Y A W T N Y I A C H R E E V D

Italian Provinces and Main Cities

Piemonte	Trento	Lazio	Roma
Torino	Marche	Firenze	Basilicata
Lombardia	Trieste	Puglia	Napoli
Genova	Toscana	Ancora	Bari
Veneto	Venezia	Compania	Potenza
Milano	Umbria	Perugia	Reggio
Liguria	Bologna	Calabria	



by Elaine Brown
Jamaica H.S.

THOUGHTS ON STUDYING GERMAN

Many students do not or will not study German because they think it is difficult to learn. Well, this is not true. The German language is really no more difficult than others given here in Bernstein. It is, in fact, a "cousin" to our English language. Much of our language is made up of Anglo-Saxon (German) words which are called "cognates." A cognate is a word which looks exactly the same as, or similar to, a word in another language and has the same meaning. See if you can recognize the following words. They are examples of cognates.

Mann	Vater	Hand	Haus
Mutter	Sohn	Finger	Kindergarten

You can see from these examples that all nouns have capital letters in German. If you examine early American letters and documents, you will also see that nouns used to be capitalized.

German has only three articles: der, die and das. French has four articles and Italian has <u>seven</u>.

Many professions such as science and medicine have a lot of German words or roots. American has a lot of German culture and it is in our every-day life. Have you heard of Wagner, von Braun, or Sauerkraut? Look what this last thing does for our hot dog, or "Wurst" as it is called in German. Have you ever eaten liverwurst, sauerbrauten or pumpernickel bread? If not, you've missed some delicious food which comes from Germany.

So why not study the German language? It might do you a little good. AUFWIEDERSEHEN!

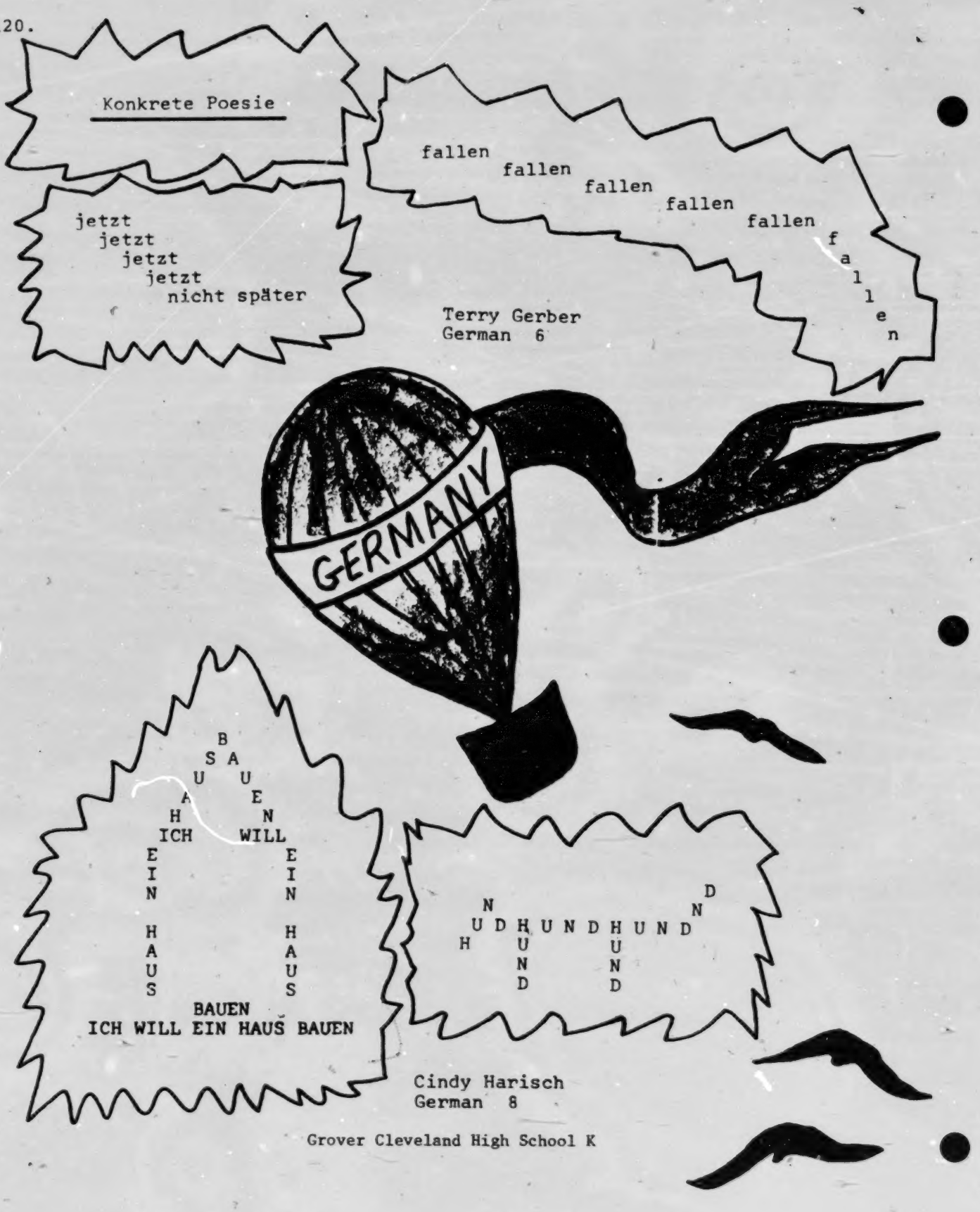
<u>ZUNGENBRECHER</u>
(A Tongue Twister)

Fischers Fritz fischt frische Fische.

This means: The Fisher's boy, Fritz, fishes for fresh fish.

von Erika Noeth
8-318
Elias Bernstein Intermediate School

120.



Grover Cleveland High School K

Find
20 Countries That Speak Spanish

ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
CUBA
ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
PUERTO RICO
SPAIN
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

C	H	I	L	E	A	I	B	M	O	L	O	C	K
B	O	L	I	V	I	A	U	R	U	G	U	A	Y
E	N	S	P	A	R	A	G	U	A	Y	I	A	D
L	D	F	T	P	E	R	U	L	T	F	W	M	O
S	U	A	C	A	R	G	E	N	T	I	N	A	M
A	R	I	T	M	R	U	X	Z	J	I	U	N	I
L	A	N	Y	R	Z	H	B	C	U	B	A	I	N
V	S	R	A	E	B	M	C	A	U	P	O	P	I
A	R	Y	N	I	O	G	R	A	D	C	X	W	C
D	Z	E	G	J	K	A	L	T	I	Y	E	D	A
O	V	H	S	G	G	B	C	X	P	U	O	A	N
R	O	D	A	U	C	E	E	F	V	N	M	Y	R
M	H	D	A	L	A	M	E	T	A	U	G	I	E
F	A	U	O	C	I	R	O	T	R	E	U	P	P

Estamos en este cuadro.

Jenny Lee
9E-107

CAN YOU MATCH THE CHEESE WITH THE COUNTRY WHERE IT ORIGINATED?

1. Gorganzola	a. Austria
2. Blarney	b. Israel
3. Bathsheebe	c. Italy
4. Lappi	d. China
5. Muenster	e. Holland
6. Cheddar	f. Ireland
7. Tao-Foo	g. England
8. Roquefort	h. Finland
9. Gouda	i. France
10. Alpen Kaese	j. Germany

ANSWERS: 1-C; 2-F; 3-B; 4-H; 5-J; 6-G; 7-D; 8-I; 9-E; 10-A

IS LATIN DEAD ASLEEP OR ALIVE?

JUST HOW "DEAD" IS LATIN?

You've been speaking Latin all your life and you didn't even know it!

If a Roman were to come to life today and be faced with learning English, he or she might not find our language all that "foreign." Ever used any of these word?

junior	major	plus
senior	minor	minus
maximum	superior	interior
minimum	inferior	exterior

Here's some more Latin you've been speaking:

animal	arena	census
auditorium	stimulus	omen
vacuum	favor	genius
spectator	senator	rumor

There is yet another language every scientific translator would be well advised to study; in some ways it is the most important. I am, of course, referring to Latin. It is the best language investment he can make; for every ten Latin words he learns, he will pick up from five to ten words of French, Spanish, German, and English at absolutely no extra cost in time or effort. Speaking of language bargains, Latin is the greatest of them all.

...Henry Fischbach
Director, The Language Service, Incorporated

Name some ways each Latin number and word is used in English.

LATIN	1 *ŪNUS*	2 *DUO*	3 *TRĒS*	4 *QUATTUOR*	5 *QUĪNQUE*
Italian	uno	due	tre	quattro	cinque
French	un	deux	trois	quatre	cinq
Spanish	uno	dos	tres	cuatro	cinco
Portuguese	uma	dois	três	quatro	cinco
Romanian	un	doi	trei	patru	cinci

LATIN	Italian	Spanish	French	English Meaning
oculus	occhio	ojo	oeil	eye
ōtium	ozio	ocio	oisiveté	leisure
periculum	pericolo	peligro	péril	danger
officium	officio	oficio	office	duty
bonus	buono	bueno	bon	good
vērus	vero	verdadero	vrai	true
magister	maestro	maestro	maître	teacher, master
bellus	bello	bello	belle	pretty
hūmānus	umano	humano	humain	human
beātus	beato	beato	béat	blessed
bāsium	bacio	beso	baiser	kiss
rārus	raro	raro	rare	rare

Do words like "unit" "duet" "very" "occulist" "bonus" "quarter" make more sense to you now? Add some others!

NAME THE WAYS THAT LATIN CAN HELP...

With Math _____

_____

With Science _____

_____

With Medicine _____

_____

With Law _____

_____

With a modern Latin language _____

_____

With English _____

_____

With the career of your choice _____

_____

MIX AND MATCH

Have you heard - or used - any of these?

_1. Ad nauseum	a. Love conquers all
_2. Carpe diem	b. There is truth in wine
_3. In vino veritas	c. I came, I saw, I conquered
_4. Mens sans in corpore sano	d. Enjoy the present day
_5. Novi eborahi	e. To the point of disgust
_6. Veni, vidi, vici	f. A sound mind in a sound body
_7. Omnia vincit amor	g. New York
_8. E pluribus unum	h. One out of many
_9. Ecce homo!	i. Behold the man

Peggy Morton
Jamaica H.S.

MATCHING GAMES

___1. You guzzle it down
___2. Opposite of big amount
___3. Polite persons say...
___4. Boy's main attraction
___5. Gotta go quick, quick
___6. Best day
___7. Take your_____off!
___8. What some people talk
___9. Many might have yours

a. El baño
b. El sombrero
c. La basura
d. Poco
e. Muchas gracias
f. El numero de telefono
g. Las muchachas
h. El almuerzo
i. Sabado

RESPUESTAS 1h 2d 3e 4g 5a 6i 7b 8c 9f

___1. El cuchillo
___2. El papel
___3. Verde
___4. El muchacho
___5. El perro
___6. La tiza
___7. El mapa

a. La muchacha
b. La pizarra
c. El tenedor
d. El pais
e. El cuaderno
f. Rojo, negro
g. El gato

RESPUESTAS 1c 2e 3f 4a 5g 6b 7d

16 CORRECTO - - Fantastico
13-15 CORRECTO - - Terrifico
10-12 CORRECTO - - Muy bien
8- 9 CORRECTO - - Bien
0- 7 CORRECTO - - Estudia mas!

Por Robin Mackie, Clase 8SP3
I.S. 59 Q

QUI ETES VOUS?

Je m'appelle_____

Mon pere s'appelle_____

Ma mere s'appelle_____

Je suis ne (e) le_____

Mon lieu de naissance est_____

Ma nationalite est_____

Je demeure a_____

_____

_____

Je vais a l'ecole_____

_____

_____

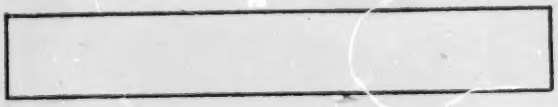
Ma taille est_____

La couleur de mes cheveux est_____

Le couleur de mes yeux est_____

Voici ma photographie

Voici ma signature



XI Resources

Names and addresses of useful resources are available from the Bureau of Foreign Languages or Open Doors:

PACKET A.
(6 pages)

International Travel Information
- Passports
- Visas
- Health
- Driver's License
- Customs
- Immigration

Information & Careers, at home and abroad:
- Travel Agencies
- International Business and Trade
- U.S. Military
- U.S. Government
- Airlines
- International Philanthropic Organizations

PACKET B.
(5 pages)

Consulates, Information Centers, Tourist Bureaus
Foreign Language Schools
Foreign Language Bookstores
Foreign Language Newspapers and Periodicals
Foreign Language Radio and TV Stations

Resources

TAKE A TRIP

Tourist Offices: Fun for Children

Some children just like to collect paper—bring them to the boat show and they come home with a pound of pamphlets—others might want to prepare for that almost inevitable school assignment: report on two favorite countries.

In either case, one way to get a lot of information and reams of paper is to visit the representatives of foreign governments with offices here. Most offices are open during usual business hours Monday through Friday. (The Yellow Pages lists 123 governments, from Afghanistan to Zambia.)

The consulates, tourist offices and information services run by the governments have free pamphlets, maps and some things you wouldn't expect and never would get by simply writing.

At the Iranian Information and Tourism center, 10 West 49th St., an office redolent of Persia, decorated with rugs and a small crafts display, visitors are given a colorful booklet called Iran, and the surprise is a free newspaper in Farsi, the language of Iran.

While you're in the neighborhood, visit the consulate of the Netherlands (11th floor of 1 Rockefeller Plaza) for a copy of the "Holland Herald" and some brochures, or head over to the Quebec information office at 17 West 50th Street for a copy of "Quebec at a Glance."

Some of these places are less ready for visitors than others and trying to visit too many of them in one shot can be tiring. But, in any event, the fun of it is in getting home and being the only child on the block with color photos of Japan's Inland Sea.

RICHARD FLASTE

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UNION SQUARE: CENTER FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

Quaint second-hand foreign language book stores lie south of 14th Street along Fourth Avenue South. New foreign language book stores lie north of 14th Street. These stores have in stock... or can locate...books from practically anywhere in the world. You can find a store specializing in Russian language books, another in Chinese books, still another in French and Spanish books. One booksstore imports and distributes books in more than 80 languages: French, Spanish, German and even Swahili and Urdo. Lots of magazines too!

Visiting an Ocean Liner Is Fun for Children

The new passenger ship terminal at 48th Street and Twelfth Avenue has been doing a land-office business lately. This Saturday five liners are scheduled to sail from its docks.

Such information is interesting if you've got the money to travel, of course, but it's also interesting if you're on a tight budget and looking for ways to entertain children.

The massive liners are lavish, but they're inexpensive to visit. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey charges non-sailing adult visitors $1, and there is no charge for children under 14 to enter the embarkation area.

Nearly all the ships—the exceptions are the Russian liners and the Queen Elizabeth 2—can be boarded about two hours before sailing.

What's the most impressive ship to visit? A guard who's worked on the piers for 15 years answered—with such deep appreciation in his voice that he seemed ready to kiss his fingertips as chefs do—"The Oceanic, that's the one I'd go on."

The Oceanic sails Saturday at 4 P.M. To board it or any of the others, visitors should get to the terminal about two hours before sailing and buy tickets at the lounge. For a schedule of departures, call 765-7437, a Port Authority tape-recorded service.

RICHARD FLASTE

N.Y. Times Sunday

Resources

PLACES TO GO:

* Your neighborhood for foreign language signs - stores for foreign wares.
* The U.N. - a consulate - a cultural center - a church.
* A foreign festival or holiday celebration.
* World Trade Center.
* The Port...for kinds of transport.
* A foreign language radio, TV station, newspaper, movie, street theatre, museum.
* A foreign language school for adults.
* An international soccer game.
* An employment agency.

PEOPLE TO TALK TO:

* Interview three people from foreign lands:
  a) parents b) school friends c) local businessmen
* A foreign delegate - translator.
* A friend returned from a trip.
* An airplane pilot - a sailor - a traveling athlete.
* Personnel manager of a corporation that deals abroad.
* Find three people who were helped by their knowledge of a foreign language.

THINGS TO DO:

* Visit two neighborhoods: compare and contrast ethnic influence.
* Hold a debate on a U.N. problem.
* Write a travel brochure using library sources.
* Hold a multinational fair.
* Map products from around the world.
* Write a class newspaper in a foreign language, include comics and sports sections.
* Write a resume in a foreign language.
* Say "I love you" in as many languages as you can.
* Set up a school foreign language bank.
* Stage your own Olympic Games.
* Find want-ads which require foreign languages.

Spanish, Swedish, Greek,
Italian, French, German,
Russian, Japanese,
Hebrew.

Adiós

Adjø

Andio

Arrivederci

Au revoir

Auf Wiedersehen

Dasvidanya

Sayonara

Shalom